



The

# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

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L. CXXXVI

DECEMBER 13, 1941

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

**NEPTAL**  
(Trade Mark)  
o-Hydroxymercuripropionamidocarboxyphenoxylacetic Acid  
Each c.c. contains  
NEPTAL 0.092 Gm Theophylline 0.050 Gm  
**POISON**  
MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN  
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES EMAY & BAKER

**NEPTAL**  
25 tablets  
(Trade Mark)  
o-Hydroxymercuripropionamidocarboxyphenoxylacetic Acid  
Theophylline 0.050 Gm  
**POISON**  
MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN  
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES EMAY & BAKER

**NEPTAL**  
25 tablets  
(Trade Mark)  
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Theophylline 0.050 Gm  
**POISON**  
MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN  
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES EMAY & BAKER

**NEPTAL**  
1 c.c.  
(Trade Mark)  
o-Hydroxymercuripropionamidocarboxyphenoxylacetic Acid  
Theophylline 0.050 Gm  
**POISON**  
MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN  
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES EMAY & BAKER

**NEPTAL**  
1 c.c.  
(Trade Mark)  
o-Hydroxymercuripropionamidocarboxyphenoxylacetic Acid  
Theophylline 0.050 Gm  
**POISON**  
MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN  
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES EMAY & BAKER

NEPTAL possesses the valuable diuretic properties of mercury in a highly effective form and is now available in tablets for oral use.

Containers of  
25 x 0.16 gramme tablets  
Boxes of 6 x 1 c.c. ampoules  
Boxes of 6 x 2 c.c. ampoules

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES



(MAY &amp; BAKER) LIMITED

---

*Announcing*  
*a change in the flavour of*  
**T.C.P.**  
**TOOTH PASTE**

The T.C.P. Tooth Paste now being despatched from our Works has a new flavour. This change, brought about by wartime restrictions, is designed to overcome certain supply difficulties, and to enable production to be maintained. Great care has been taken to select a new flavour that would be acceptable to regular users of T.C.P. Tooth Paste—some users, in fact, consider it to be an improvement. *The essential properties of the preparation remain unchanged.*

We would welcome the co-operation of our friends in passing on this information to customers who purchase T.C.P. Tooth Paste regularly.



BRITISH ALKALOIDS LIMITED  
Dashwood House, London, E.C.2

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# **ANNOUNCEMENT**

**TO**

## **WHOLESALE & RETAILERS**

### **OF TOOTHPASTES**

The Dentifrice Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce wish to call the attention of all stockists of toothpastes, both wholesale and retail, to the importance under present conditions of correctly rotating their stocks.

Certain materials formerly incorporated in toothpastes, such as glycerine, are needed for munitions of war. These materials helped to stabilise toothpaste and keep it at the correct consistency, and their absence may result in some alteration in the character of the paste if it is stored for an undue length of time, especially if kept in a warm, dry atmosphere.

The manufacturers earnestly hope, therefore, that all their trade customers will be kind enough to co-operate by selling their supplies strictly in the order in which they are delivered to them.

**MEMBERS OF THE**

**DENTIFRICE MANUFACTURERS' SECTION**

**of the**

**LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

**69 Cannon Street, E.C.4**

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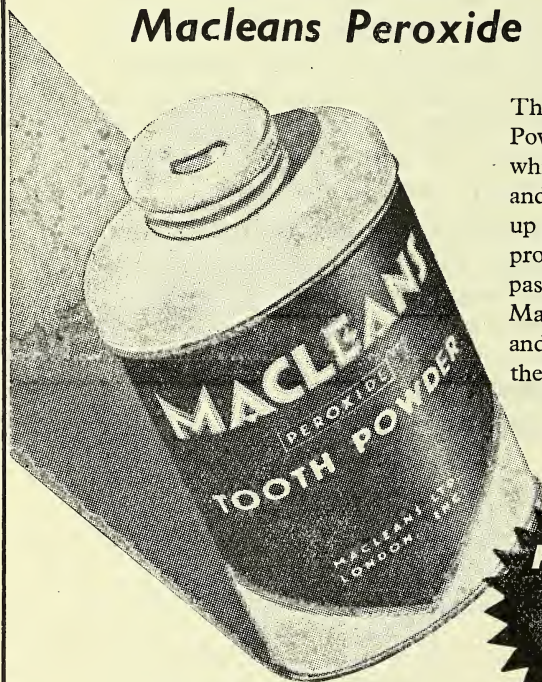
Control of Tins and Cans Order

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*Shows same generous profit as  
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as for Macleans  
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Paste*

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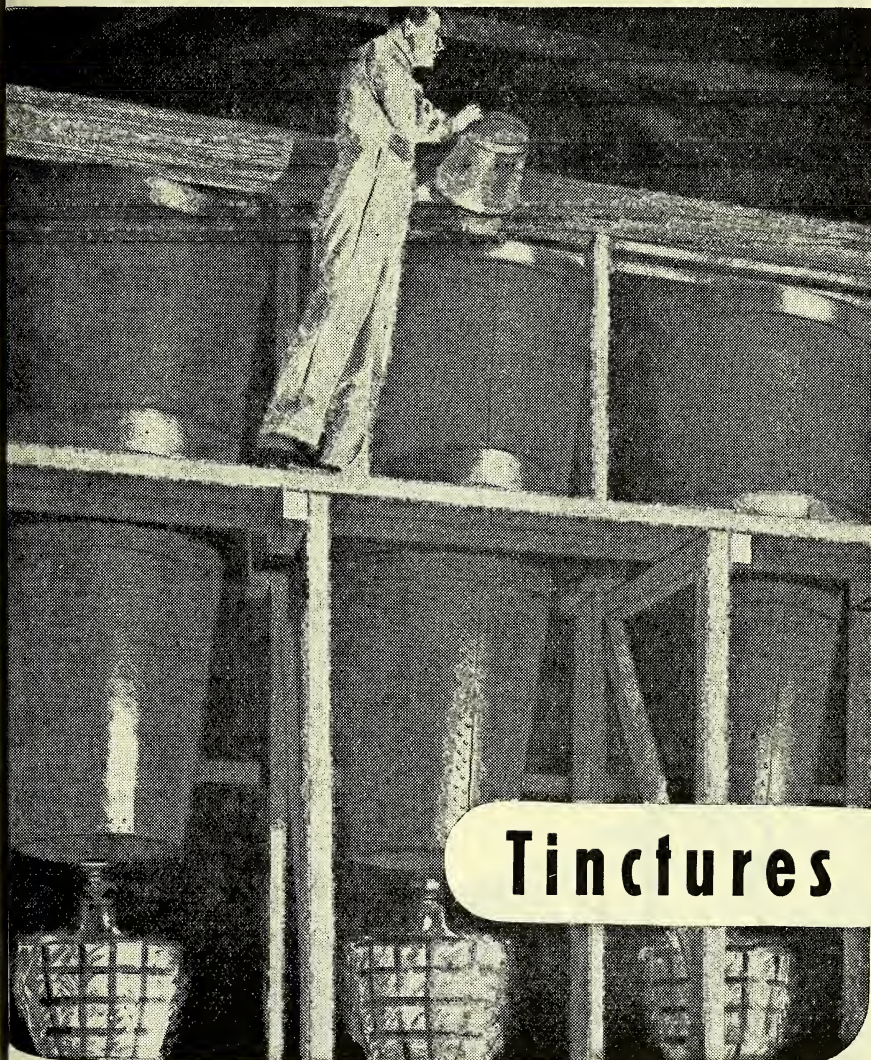
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thousands of women are demanding daily.

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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

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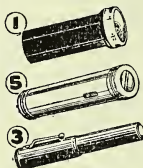
WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.1 - Phone CLerkenwell 1000 (7 lines)



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Takes standard 2-cell No. 8. Fitted patented  
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All these bulbs are spot clear and tested  
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**FORMULA.** QUININE — 0.096 grms. CAFFEINE — 0.054 grms.  
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**LACTEOL** BRAND tablets are now available, of completely  
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## THE NEW DETOXICATED SULPHANILAMIDE

### ‘ALBUCID’

TRADE MARK BRAND

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Latterly, however, the soluble form has come into prominence for mustard gas lesions of the eye (Ministry of Health Mem: *Lancet*,

10.5.41. p. 613) and general inflammatory processes of the mucous membranes of the eye (2.5% sol. and ‘Albucid’ Ointment 2.5%). The former may be prepared from 5 cc. ampoules of 30% solution (boxes of 5 ampoules).

Adequate supplies of **BRITISH MADE ‘Albucid’** are available.

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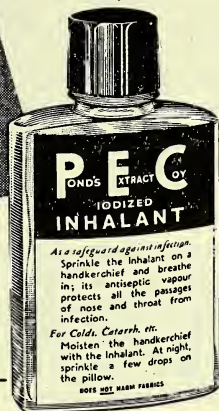
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1. The Ministry of Health launches an anti-infection campaign
2. Pond's new iodized inhalant P.E.C. comes on the market

**HERE'S A SURE SELLER**  
 There will be a record demand for 'flu and cold preventives this winter.



Actual height of bottle  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " overall

HERE never was a more favourable time for launching a new inhalant than now! The whole nation is health-conscious, and now the Ministry of Health has started "anti-infection" drive which will make everyone take steps to *prevent* colds the minute they start.

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**RETAIL PRICE:**  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$  (including Purchase Tax)

**TERMS:** 7/9 per doz. in a mixed parcel of 25/- (plus Purchase Tax).

9/- per doz. small rates (plus Purchase Tax).

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Retailing at  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$

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P.E.C. is an entirely new antiseptic inhalant containing iodine — an immense advance on all other inhalants.

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P.E.C. is pleasant and refreshing to use.

Here's an easy seller — a slim, attractive flask for your counter, the answer to requests for "something for a cold." Retail price  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$  (including Purchase Tax).

— POND'S EXTRACT CO. LTD., PERIVALE, GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX —





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Unfortunately however, we cannot now undertake orders for non-essential purposes, such as bottles and jars for toilet preparations.

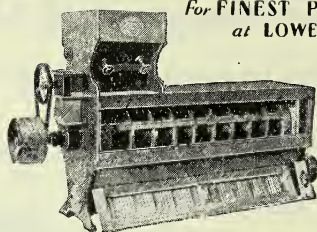
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*Regarding*



## 3d. Packet Herbs

Owing to the tremendous increase in the cost of all raw materials, containers and wrappers, labour and carriage, we are unable to continue the sale of a satisfactory 2d. packet.

Up to the present we have managed to keep the prices down to pre-war level, but this is now impossible. The quantities in every packet have therefore been revised and the new packet will be distinctly marked.

## NEW 3<sup>d</sup>. SERIES

3d. Medicinal Herbs (3 dozen in box) 21/- per gross. Tax 3/6 per gross

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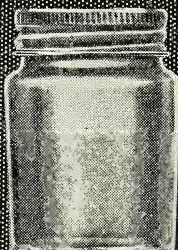
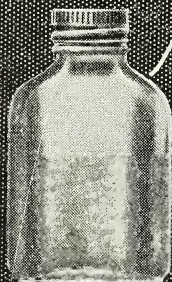
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Location of Businesses (No. 2) Order.**—The Location of Retail Businesses (No. 2) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., 1933), amending the existing Order (S.R. & O., 1784), has been issued; copies are available at H.M. Stationery Office.

**Enemy Territories.**—The Board of Trade and the Ministry of Economic Warfare announce that in addition to Japan (including Karafuto) the following are regarded as enemy or enemy-occupied territory for the purposes of trading with enemy legislation and contraband control: Korea, Manchuria, Kwantung Leased Territory, Formosa, Japanese islands and mandated islands, Indo-China and Japanese-occupied China, including the whole China coastline (including the international settlement at Shanghai and the French concession at Shanghai) with the exception of Macao. The Ministry of Economic Warfare also states that all supplies from the British Empire and the United States had already been cut off by the freezing order of July 26.

**Paraffin Emulsion Order.**—The Secretary of State for Scotland has issued the Paraffin Emulsion (Reduction of Liquid Paraffin) (Scotland) Order (S. R. & O., 1919/S 55). The effect of this is that from December 15 no paraffin emulsion may be manufactured containing more than 25 per cent. volume in volume of liquid paraffin.

**War Damage Time Limit.**—The War Damage Commission, which is concerned only with damage to land, houses, shops and other buildings, announces that damage to such property occurring at any date before December 1 must be reported to the Commission by the end of this year. Anyone who fails to report the damage by that date will be expected to give a good reason for the delay. Damage should be reported on the Commission's Form C.1, which can be obtained (together with an explanatory pamphlet, Form C.1A) at all town halls, district valuers' offices, and the Commission's own regional offices throughout the country.

**Scottish Local War Committees.**—The following are the names and addresses of the secretaries of the local Pharmaceutical War Committees in Scotland: *Aberdeen Area*: W. T. Elder, 176 George Street, Aberdeen; *Dundee Area*: Dr. D. MacCall, 444 Blackness Road, Dundee; *Edinburgh Area*: C. G. Drummond, 38 Grassmarket, Edinburgh; *Glasgow Area*: R. McAdam, 1044 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, W.4; *Inverness Area*: J. A. Connan, 3 Castle Street, Inverness. Dr. Joseph Tait is secretary to the Central Committee.

#### Export and Transshipment Control.

Under the terms of Board of Trade orders dated December 8, which come into force with immediate effect, all export and transshipment licences for goods consigned to any of the following destinations have been revoked: Japan (including Karafuto); Chosen (Korea); Manchuria; Kwangtung leased territory; Taiwan (Formosa); Japanese mandated islands; Japanese Islands; China (except via the Burma Road); Macao; Portuguese Timor; Thailand; and French Indo-China. The Orders (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1968, and S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1969) will shortly be on sale at H.M. Stationery Office and through booksellers.

**Pharmacists Prisoners of War.**—The following list has been issued of pharmacists who are prisoners of war: Sergeants I. Beaumont, A. Crichton, C. Dorsey, W. W. Gordon, H. Heaton, S. W. Hows, R. S. Jeffery, C. A. Mackenzie, F. G. McLardy, J. M. Mellor, A. S. Miners, E. S. Rose, J. B. Streeter, J. T. Whannell, and W. Widdowson; Staff-sergeant E. Fearnhead; Quarter-master-sergeant L. R. Nicholson; Captains A. F. McIntosh and A. R. Stewart; Major J. H. Hicks. It is presumed that the majority of these were taken prisoner in France before the evacuation from Dunkirk in 1940. Some of the men are working as pharmacists in prison camps. Parcels containing cigarettes and books are being sent to them through the British Red Cross Society, and special parcels are being sent by the Pharmaceutical Society as Christmas and New Year gifts for the men. Pharmaceutical text-books are being forwarded, with study notes drawn up by the Society on pharmacy and allied subjects. The first batch of these notes was dispatched in October and the second in November, and the Society is advising the British Red Cross Society on the question of sending other scientific literature and periodicals to the men. The possibility of holding examinations for pharmaceutical students in prison

camp is also being considered by the Pharmaceutical Society.

**Pharmacy Course at Londonderry.**—A course in pharmacy for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland will commence at the Municipal Technical College, Londonderry, early in the New Year. Intending students should communicate with the principal.

**Rose-hip Jelly in Eire.**—A jelly containing vitamin C extracted from the hips of wild roses is now available in Dublin through the initiative of an Irish firm of jam manufacturers, Lamb Brothers (Dublin), Ltd., who undertook the extraction of ascorbic acid from the rose hips. The first samples were tested and approved by Professor W. R. Fearon, F.T.C.D., Professor of Biochemistry, Dublin University.

**Invert Sugar as Glucose Substitute.**—The Emergency Scientific Research Bureau, Eire, has decided that invert sugar, manufactured experimentally by Crosse & Blackwell (Ireland), Ltd., is a satisfactory substitute for glucose for oral and rectal administration. The product is now on the market, and each batch is tested at the Biochemistry Department of University College, Dublin. The product is not regarded as suitable for intravenous use.

**Suggested First-aid Course in Dublin.**—A Red Cross first-aid course for pharmaceutical assistants and apprentices is to be held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, commencing early in the New Year, if a sufficient number intimate their willingness to attend. Assistants and apprentices who are prepared to attend such a course should send in their names before December 31 to Mr. James J. Kerr (registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

**Northern Ireland Examination Results.**—The successful entrants in the winter examinations held recently by the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland are as follows: **PART II (Final Qualifying).**—Miss M. M. Coulter, Messrs. J. J. Daly, R. J. Dixon, M. W. Henderson, L. Herbert, J. D. Irwin, J. H. Kernahan, I. Miller, J. F. O'Brien, H. H. Spence, W. F. Thompson, J. A. Walker, D. J. Watts. **PART I (Preliminary Scientific).**—The Misses D. M. Cooke, E. Curran, and J. B. Devlin, Messrs. G. Currie, C. G. J. Kane, J. A. Lavery, A. Mawhinney, E. P. Murphy, J. Murphy, J. J. McBride, R. McCullough, J. V. McCusker, A. Robinson, F. J. Sweeney, A. F. Wilson, J. J. Wilson.

# PHARMACISTS AND DE-RESERVATION

THE letter reproduced below has been sent by the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. H. N. Linstead) to the secretary of the Ministry of Health:—

"I should be grateful if the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee could be informed of the effect of the proposals contained in the Memorandum upon Man-Power (see p. 332) issued today upon the persons for whom the Committee has responsibility, namely pharmacists, dispensers, pharmacy students and women engaged in drug work. Information is particularly sought upon the following items:—

1. It is assumed that the scheme recently put into operation whereby District War Committees certify that women are engaged in the handling of drugs and are essential employees in an essential business is unaffected by the new proposals.

2. An assurance is sought that women pharmacists and women dispensers are reserved, and that it will not be necessary for the Committee to arrange for the consideration of individual cases with a view to recommending deferment.

3. It is assumed that pharmacy students will remain reserved even if they have not completed one year of their training by the time they are eighteen years of age. In this connexion it is desired: (a) to recall that an assurance was given to the Committee that in the event of the age of call-up being reduced below nineteen an opportunity would be afforded to the Committee to make representations for an amendment of the Schedule; and (b) to draw attention to the fact that the present reservation of pharmacy students has not led to abuse—there has been a reduction of the number of students entering pharmacy annually since the war.

4. It is assumed that the general scheme for the deferment of pharmacists, dispensers and pharmacy students will continue to operate since it appears to be entirely in accordance with the latest proposal for replacing block reservation by individual deferment.

5. An assurance is also sought that in the event of the de-reservation proposals up to the age of fifty-one being applicable to pharmacists and dispensers, the present deferment machinery will operate in their case.

6. It is assumed that the cancellation of deferment of call-up of men under the age of twenty-five which has now been decided will not apply to pharmacists and dispensers in respect of whom the Committee has recommended deferment.

7. The new proposals render it imperative that a census of pharmacies and their staffs should be taken at the earliest possible moment and it is hoped that an early decision can be reached upon the Committee's proposal that there should be a stand-still order in respect of the staffs of these establishments.

It will be necessary for the Committee to hold an early meeting to consider the new situation and an early reply would be appreciated both for the information of the Committee and for the information of pharmacists generally who are at present in a state of considerable uncertainty as to the incidence of the new proposals upon the pharmaceutical service as well as upon themselves and their staffs. The Committee is advising its numerous inquirers that, pending any information to the contrary, they are to assume that the present deferment machinery will continue to operate; that recommendations for deferment made by the Committee and accepted by the Ministry of Labour stand; and that the present machinery will apply to the higher age groups now to be made liable for national service."

## Notice from Pharmaceutical Society

Under the Government's man-power proposals, pharmacists and dispensers will become de-reserved by yearly age groups at monthly intervals. It should be noted that there is a distinction between reservation and deferment. Although pharmacists and dispensers will become de-reserved by reason of these proposals, their claims for deferment of military service will be dealt with by the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee in the same way as were those of pharmacists under thirty and dispensers under thirty-five de-reserved in April last.

Some pharmacists and dispensers have recently received a notification of de-reservation containing an instruction to apply for Form N.S. 300 if deferment is sought. The Central Pharmaceutical War Committee has been informed by the Ministry of Health, however, that deferment will not be through N.S. 300 procedure but, as hitherto, through the machinery of the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee and the district war committees. Pharmacists and dispensers should not therefore fill in Form N.S. 300. Should any pharmacists or dispensers receive a summons to a medical examination before their cases have been considered by the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee, they should at once inform the committee at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.2.

Details of the procedure to be adopted by pharmacists over thirty and dispensers over thirty-five who wish to apply for deferment will be published as soon as arrangements have been completed with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour. In the meantime, no action need be taken by such persons.



## COMPANY NEWS

**RADILUME, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturing chemists, drysalters, etc. First directors not named. R.O.: 36-42 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

**PERFUMES & ESSENCES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers and distillers of and dealers in perfumes, essences, soaps, etc. Ralph R. Williams, Ceils, Chigwell, Essex, director. R.O.: 9 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

**CHEMICALS & ESSENTIAL OILS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in oils, chemicals, gums, fats, soaps, etc. First directors to be appointed. Solicitors: R. Shapero & Co., 21 Buckland Crescent, London, N.W.3.

**RYNCHENE PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, perfumers, drysalters, etc. Joseph E. Cowburn, 36 Ridge Road, Armley, Leeds, and Joseph Barker, 8 Lindum Terrace, Bradford, directors. R.O.: 28 Chapel Street, Bradford, Yorks.

**H. M. ROEMMLE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £7,500. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. John Naismith, 28 Snaefell Crescent, Burnside, Glasgow, and Hermann M. Roemmle, Carse of Shannochall, Gartmore, Stirlingshire, directors. R.O.: 65 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

**BRITISH ICHTHYOL, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, manufacturers of insecticides and germicides, etc. Edward Burnet, The Laurels, Alton Road, Roehampton, Surrey, and Frederick W. Porritt, Pengelly Lodge, Cheshunt, Herts, directors. R.O.: Empire House, Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

**FREEMAN, GRIEVE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,800. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on at 97 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, by Ethel Grieve. Mrs. Ethel Grieve and Miss Iris J. J. Grieve, both of 29 Cunningham Avenue, St. Albans, and David S. Evans (address not stated), directors. Solicitors: Morgan & Harrison, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

## TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"  
November 12, 1941)

"VITFEMO"; for pharmaceutical preparations for women's ailments (5) (IV). By E. G. Hughes, Ltd., Peru Street, Adelphi, Salford, Manchester. 615,590.

"CABRINA"; for medicines for treatment of bronchial disorders (5) (IV). By F. J. V. Harverson, 6 Meyrick Street, Pembroke Dock. 615,860.

"VOLUNTEER"; for shaving brushes (21) (IV). By Fuldex Brush Works, Ltd., 5 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. 616,340.

### APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY SUSPENSION

(Under Section 3 of the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939)

Nos. 409,799, 425,425, 436,386, 451,670, 579,954, 610,393, 612,031 owned by Lonza Elektrizitätswerke und Chemische Fabriken Aktiengesellschaft—H. R. Napp, Ltd.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"  
November 19, 1941)

"HI JINKS"; for cosmetics, perfumes, toilet preparations, etc. (3) (IV); "NYMPACS" and "SEKRAY" for all goods (5) (IV), the latter excluding insecticides and medicated milk preparations. By Koray, Ltd., 56 Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C.1. 616,109, 616,106, and 616,112.

"VITAMEF"; for a distillate of linseed oil for manufacture of cosmetics (4) (IV). By F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. 616,336.

"WALOYD"; for veterinary medicines (5) (IV). By H. O. Lloyd, 10-11 Suffolk Parade, Cheltenham; and C. T. Waltham, 5 Suffolk Parade, Cheltenham. 615,581.

"MERITOR BRAND IRO-MALT" (use of word "Iro-Malt" disclaimed); for dietetic foods containing iron and malt (5) (IV). By S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet, Herts. 615,840.

Device of collapsible tube with nozzle and the monogram "M. L. & Co., Ltd." (device and the letters "M. L." separately or together, disclaimed); for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5) (IV). By Merz & Co., Ltd., 8 Southampton Place, High Holborn, London, E.C.1. B615,850.

"VIZ-ZAN-DE"; for all goods (5) (IV). By Zande Cosmetic Co., Inc., 15 West 26th Street, New York, U.S.A. 616,176.

"SPEROLA"; for medicated tablets (5) (IV). By Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., 7 Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen. 616,475.

"BRITVIC" (device); for all goods containing Vitamin C and glucose (32) (IV). By British Vitamin Products, Ltd., Cottage Place, Chelmsford. B615,825 (Associated).

# TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

## Organisation

Another letter on organisation in pharmacy (p. 314) evinces the interest that our first editorial article of November 29 has aroused. It is well that this very important question should be fully discussed, so that everyone may be able to weigh different suggestions before any irrevocable step is taken. In this section I referred some time ago to the late Sir William Glyn-Jones's warning against over-organisation. To that considered opinion may add a remark made by a former editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, Mr. S. W. Woolley, at a meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association (*C. & D.* 1924, I, 542). Replying to points raised in discussion, he expressed the view that the commercial side of pharmacy required no special stimulation, but that the professional side was in danger of neglect. These two warnings are applicable to the present situation. If we glance at the list of a dozen or more organised bodies serving the practical needs of pharmacy, it is not possible to name any that are dead or moribund. It would therefore appear that the natural course is to see what can be done in the way of federating or merging the practical interests concerned. As to the warning against neglect of the professional side of the calling, it may be asked whether activity on this side has not been shown of late. The answer is, I think, that activity has been shown but by the wrong people. Professional pharmacy is in some danger of being crushed between the upper millstone

Government control and the nether millstone of medical policy. The handling of this danger should be a matter neither of the Pharmaceutical Society nor even for the "Siamese twin" body, but for all the interests in and closely associated with pharmacy. The launching of the Therapeutic Research Corporation is a step in the right direction.

## F. Policy

The annual meeting of the manufacturers chiefly known as C.F.s was noteworthy for its declaration showing a firm grip on the situation now in course of development in the retailing of proprietary medicines. As the president of the Chemists' Friends Association remarked, the effect of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act in this respect will probably not be fully evident until after the war—a delayed-action bomb, as

it were. It may be expected that with the resumption of normal supplies of containers and packing materials, new styles and sizes of containers will make their appearance in bazaars and other popular resorts. The president put the case for restricting distribution of proprietary medicines to chemists clearly and, to my mind, convincingly. To what he so lucidly set forth I may perhaps be allowed to add a further consideration. If it is true that two-thirds or more of proprietary medicines are, on the average, distributed to the public through pharmacies—and I have not heard the estimate challenged—need manufacturers who are not at present C.F.s worry about the future of the remaining third if they decide to confine the retail sales of their products to chemists? Would not their "vast advertising allocation" operate equally well with a limited number of distribution points, and would not their book-keeping be thereby simplified?

## Science and the State

The presidential address to the Royal Society, on December 1, was a notable vindication of the place of science in every well-ordered community. Sir Henry Dale's gift of exposition, by which pharmacy has benefited in past years, remains unimpaired, and his words are sure of a wide audience. The old problem of the relation of science to the State, to which he addressed himself, takes on a special urgency whenever wartime demands become as compelling as they are at the present moment. Sir Henry Dale sees clearly that the first call on the science of all free countries is for the winning of the war: this is an indispensable condition of the survival of science itself "in any true sense." After the war, what? Voices have been heard in support of a claim that governments should organise science as fully in peace as in war. The president of the Royal Society, while pointing out that the Medical Research Council and other advisory bodies had been sponsored by the Government "without any obvious danger or detriment to the freedom of science," expressed the view that freedom of opportunity rather than organisation provides the conditions for the highest types of research. That is an important truth. If science should ever, as he put it, "become entangled in controversial politics," there would be an end of the highest type of research, which seeks truth for itself alone. **Xrayser**



# CHEMISTS' FRIENDS ASSOCIATION

A MEETING of the C.F. Council was held on November 26, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson in the chair. The Council considered four applications from manufacturers for inclusion of their names in the C.F. list; two were deferred for consideration after further particulars had been obtained. An application by Bio-Colloids, Ltd., Bridgewater Laboratories, Altrincham Bridge, nr. Manchester, was accepted. The fourth application was not accepted. A firm already on the list requested the addition of another product to their schedule; as the applicants were selling agents for and not manufacturers of the product, the application was deferred for consideration at a later meeting. The secretary was also instructed to write endeavouring to secure more satisfactory terms for the retailer in respect of the product.

## Manufacturers' Countersignature Sought

The Council decided that, in considering future applications from manufacturers for inclusion of agency products in schedules to agreements, it would require the proprietors of the product to countersign the agreement, or would seek satisfaction that the agency agreement did not expire before the C.F. agreement.

Reports upon applications from Scottish wholesalers for the inclusion of their names in the Scottish list were received from the Scottish C.F. Committee, whose recommendation of non-acceptance was confirmed.

## Alterations in List

Authority was given for deletion from the list of preparations of a company that had gone into liquidation. A manufacturer submitted a request for deletion of one product from schedule, owing to discontinued manufacture due to war conditions; it was decided to defer the matter until further information had been submitted.

A report was received concerning the distribution of a C.F. product by a wholesaler whose name was not on the approved list. Information was received that this had occurred by an oversight on the part of the manufacturer, and an undertaking was given that the matter would be rectified. At the request of Savory & Moore, Ltd., authority was given to transfer to them the agreement previously entered into with Pharmaceutical Products, Ltd., provided the latter firm gave their authority in writing to such transfer, and that Messrs.

Savory & Moore also had the approval of their principals in respect of the product for which they acted as distributing agent.

Manufacturers' cash discounts formed the basis of considerable discussion, and it was resolved that, in considering future applications for inclusion in the C.F. list, no regard should be given by the Council to bonuses and cash discounts offered by manufacturers, unless such bonuses and discounts were considered as part of the permanent terms of business offered by the manufacturers concerned.

## Other Matters

It was agreed that the C.F. Bulletin should be reduced in size and form to meet the shortage of paper. The Council received and approved the final copy of the annual report prior to its presentation to the sixth annual meeting of C.F. manufacturers. Authority was given to maintain supplies of C.F. goods to a Yorkshire business that had been temporarily converted into a drug store owing to its proprietor's taking up National Service. The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, formed the basis of a discussion, the opinion of all sections of the Council being that the movement would receive even greater support from retail members than previously, and that there was every probability that manufacturers generally would find it necessary to place their products on the C.F. list to maintain effective distribution through pharmaceutical channels. This concluded the business of the meeting.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION AS SALVAGE.—"All biochemists unite to tell us that Fehling's solution is unreliable and only Benedict's solution should be employed in the clinical laboratory test for sugar. Despite this warning, or perhaps I may now say ukase, the twin bottles for Fehling's test still live side by side in thousands of test-rooms. I cannot boast that I have visited all these thousands, but random sampling, so to speak, has shown that Fehling is never absent. Now my great scheme is to conduct a Fehling's collection campaign. Let us take this chance of a biochemical advance by educating ourselves universally to use Benedict and Benedict only. Let us save copper by collecting all the misused bottles of Fehling's (blue) solution. A simple process will yield copper."—A "Peripatetic Correspondent" in the "Lancet."

# MR. MALLINSON VISITS BATH

The secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union (Mr. G. A. Mallinson) addressed the Bath Branch, on December 3, 1940. A. H. Hale (chairman) presiding. Several pharmacists from Bristol were present.

Mr. Mallinson's subject was "Present-day problems." He commenced by saying how difficult it was to keep in business at all nowadays. N.P.U. headquarters, owing to a lack of staff, also had its problems, but would, of course, do its best for members. N.P.U. membership was 93 per cent. of proprietor pharmacists of Britain, the highest percentage in any voluntary trade organisation in the country.

## N.H.I. Matters

The Bath Branch's recent resolution and proposals for increased N.H.I. remuneration, which had been sent to all other branches, should prove helpful if branches everywhere used them as a basis for discussion. The weakness of the chemists' position was due to lack of unity and inefficient support of local branch organisations. Chemists should stand together, speak with one voice, and make plain to the Ministry of Health, their terms for N.H.I. dispensing, insisting that such terms were the minimum upon which dispensing would be carried on. Chemists did not place a sufficiently high value upon their professional work. Private dispensing charges should be maintained, and chemists should refrain from dispensing at low rates for doctors' accounts; otherwise a too low value on the chemist's services might be perpetuated in official and other quarters.

## Limitation of Supplies and Purchase Tax

Mr. Mallinson declared that chemists who manufactured toilet goods to sell to other shops for re-sale were largely to blame for the imposition of the £500 limit for unregistered manufacturers. The original limit was intended for toilet lines made and sold by retail in chemists' own shops. Chemists were advised to carry out the requirements of the Orders to the letter. Any abuse of the existing rules might easily result in prohibition of manufacture altogether except registered firms.

## Sugar-Confectionery

Negotiations were proceeding to secure the co-operation of the confectionery trade in relation to medicated confectionery

under titles common to both chemists and confectioners. It was hoped to bring all such items under the "medicated" heading, whether sold by chemists or confectioners. Mr. Mallinson complimented THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on a recent editorial article which drew prompt attention to the problems created by the Order.

## Location of Retail Businesses

The Location of Retail Businesses Order appeared good so far as it prevented opening of new businesses after January, 1942. The selected "basic period," however, was unsatisfactory, as many traders had branched out with medicines and other newly stocked items when the Limitation of Supplies Orders had cut down their own lines. Mr. Mallinson hoped that N.P.U. branch secretaries would write to their Members of Parliament, suggesting that the basic period should be altered to coincide with that adopted by the Board of Trade for the Limitation of Supplies Orders (i.e., June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940).

## Executive Resolution to Society's Council

The Executive of the N.P.U. had just passed a resolution, which had been sent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, expressing the view that the work denoted by the phrase "Protection of those in business as chemists and druggists" in the Society's Charter should be relegated to the N.P.U. In conclusion, Mr. Mallinson stressed the need for N.P.U. members to insist upon "one voice in pharmacy."

## Questions

Questions were asked by Messrs. Cornish, Norris, Haskins, Cooper, Cosh, Adams, Curtis, Aspell, Swain and Dickinson. Mr. Mallinson's replies included the following: The Central Pharmaceutical War Committee would, he hoped, be left to deal with call-up and deferment of pharmacists and lady drug-assistants. National Health Insurance dispensing was admittedly on the professional side of a chemist's activities, but nevertheless it was a part of the business of retail pharmacy, and so fell into the Union's orbit.

MR. DICKINSON thought it would be useful to hold quarterly meetings in London of delegates from all branches. MR. MALLINSON agreed, but pointed out that it would not be practicable in present circumstances.



## SUGAR-CANE WAX

AN account of the production of wax from mud press-cake discarded by sugar factories is published by the Industrial Reference Service of the United States Department of Commerce (October 1941, p. 76). During the war of 1914-18, states the article, there was established in Natal, South Africa, a new wax industry, which used discarded mud press-cake from the sugar factories as a source of sugar-cane wax. In the clarification of cane juice the fats as well as the wax are trapped, and both are to be found in the crude wax product obtained by solvent extraction from the mud press-cake. Natal sugar-cane wax had a number of objectionable characteristics, such as stickiness to the touch, dark colour and difficulty of bleaching, and in some instances an objectionable odour (the latter possibly due to extraction from press-cake that had been allowed to undergo putrefactive decomposition to reduce the fatty content).

### U.S. Research

To ascertain the commercial possibilities of sugar-cane wax recovery in the Louisiana sugar-cane industry, an investigation was started during the past season. This included a survey of the composition of mud press-cakes from different factories (in respect of the wax content) and a study of schemes for extracting and purifying the wax. So far the work has been confined to laboratory operations. In considering various schemes for recovering the wax from extraneous materials, solvent extraction appears to hold the greatest promise from a commercial standpoint. In applying the method to mud press-cake, drying of the cake constitutes the first step. Study is in progress to determine how much moisture must be evaporated from the cake before the solvents can work efficiently and economically.

## NEW LIMITATION OF SUPPLIES ORDER

THE Board of Trade has published the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) (No. 13) Order, 1941, which succeeds the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) (No. 11) Order, 1941, and fixes the quotas of the various classes of goods controlled by the Order during the period December 1, 1941, to May 31, 1942. The following changes made by the new Order are of interest to the drug trade.

**Small Manufacturers.**—An unregistered person who was a manufacturer of controlled goods of any class on December 1, 1941, may not supply in any month more than £100 worth of controlled goods in the manufacture of which he has carried out a process. An unregistered person who was not a manufacturer of controlled goods of any class on December 1, 1941, may not in future supply any controlled goods of that Class in the manufacture of which he has carried out a process.

**CLASS 8, POTTERY.**—The following articles, if made of plain undecorated earthenware or china, may be supplied without restriction under a general licence: Cups, mugs, dishes, and bowls. The licence will be issued in the first instance for three months only, and will be subject to review at the end of that period. The quota for all other pottery is 20 per cent. The supply by manufacturers of pottery of their own

manufacture is prohibited except under licence, but a general licence has been issued allowing them to supply such pottery until February 28, 1942, provided that the value of their supplies of pottery, whether of their own manufacture (but excluding the undecorated ware previously mentioned) does not exceed half their quota.

**GLASSWARE.**—The quota is 20 per cent. but there is a factor for tumblers, making the effective quota for these 40 per cent.

**CLASS 9, CUTLERY.**—The effective quota for razors of the open type will be raised to 50 per cent.

**CLASS 12, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.**—Sensitised document-base paper, transparent tracing-paper base and tracing cloth are now controlled under the Order, but registered persons are being given licence enabling them to supply these materials outside quota (on certain conditions) for industrial use or for copying documents.

**CLASS 14, FANCY GOODS.**—The quota for this class will remain at 25 per cent., but there is a licence allowing the supply without restriction, of plain black comb of vulcanite or of celluloid or other plastic material.

Class 16 disappears, since toilet preparations are now controlled by the Limitation of Supplies (Toilet Preparations) (No. 2) Order, 1941.

## MOBILE X-RAY UNITS



HOSPITALS enrolled in the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospital Service have now at their service a fleet of fifteen mobile  $x$ -ray vans presented by the war organisation of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John. The vans are fitted with equipment of the latest types, and will be stationed at selected hospitals in London and the provinces. Each van generates

its own current, and cables permit the  $x$ -ray apparatus to be used at up to 100 yards from the vehicle. Women will drive the vans, and a radiographer is attached to each unit, which possesses its own dark room. The radiographer will be appointed by the hospital at which the mobile unit is stationed.

1. The van. 2. Loading the apparatus into the vehicle. 3. Assembling the apparatus for an emergency case. 4. Examining an  $x$ -ray film.



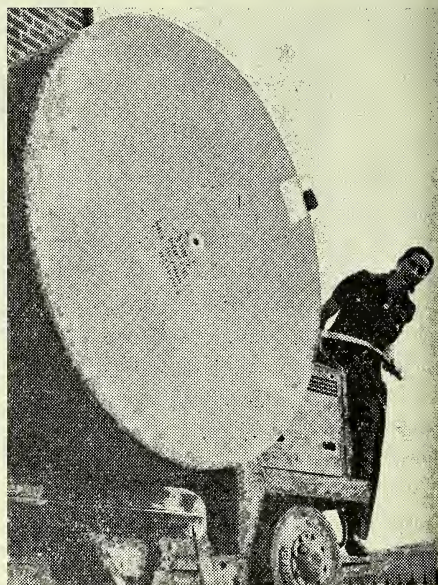
# C. & D. DISPENSING PRICE LIST

PRICE changes during November were on the small side, with a few exceptions due mainly to short supplies. The index of cost advanced by 0.5 to 128.2, against 120.0 in November 1940:—

Cost		Due allowance has been made for purchase tax in both cost and dispensing prices	Dispensing price		
d.	per		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
27	oz.	Acid. mandelic. . .	—	4 10	9
9	oz.	Albumen (egg) sicc. pulv. . .	—	1 4	3
27	lb.	Aloe cap. pulv. . .	—	1 1	2
9	oz.	Antim. oxid. S.I (4) . .	—	1 4	3
25	oz.	Aq. fœnic. conc. . .	—	3 8	6
11	lb.	Boracis purif. pulv. . .	6	2	—
93	lb.	Buchu . . .	—	1 0	2
18	oz.	Cambogiæ pulv. . .	—	2 8	5
72	oz.	Carminum opt. . .	—	—	1 6
60	lb.	Cera flava ang. . .	2 2	9	2
10	oz.	Cocci pulv. . .	—	1 6	3
105	lb.	Collod. sal. co. B.P.C. P.I (9) . .	—	1 2	2
56	dr.	Crocus . . .	—	—	8 2
60	lb.	Dec. cinchon. flav. conc. . .	—	10	2
88	lb.	Elix. ovolécithin. B.P.C. . .	—	1 1	2
125	lb.	Elix. papaini B.P.C. . .	5 0	1 5	3
105	lb.	Elix. peptolact. . .	4 1	1 2	2
87	lb.	Elix. quin. am. et cin. B.P.C. . .	3 6	1 1	2
36	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. B.P.C. . .	1 4	7	—
38	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypophos. B.P.C. . .	1 7	7	—
54	dr.	Erythrityl. tetranit. dil. P.I (9) . .	—	—	8 6
16	oz.	Eucalyptol . . .	—	2 4	4
11	oz.	Ext. aloes pulv. . .	—	1 10	4
26	oz.	Ext. bellad. sicc. S.I (5) . .	—	4 2	7
18	oz.	Ext. seneg. liq. . .	—	1 9	3
10	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi liq. . .	—	1 8	3
11	oz.	Ferri et pot. tart. . .	—	1 11	4
13	lb.	Fœnugræci sem. pulv. . .	7	2	—
10	oz.	Glycerin. carmini B.P.C. . .	—	2 0	4
46	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc. . .	—	8	2
22	lb.	Lin. alb. B.P.C. . .	11	4	—
108	lb.	Lin. methyl. sal. B.P.C. . .	4 4	1 3	2
8	oz.	Liq. carmini B.P.C. . .	—	1 2	2
11	oz.	Liq. cocci B.P.C. . .	—	1 8	3
5	oz.	Liq. rosæ dule. B.P.C. . .	—	9	2
75	oz.	Menthol (natural) . .	—	10 9	1 7
32	oz.	Menthol (synthetic) . .	—	4 8	8
32	oz.	Ol. anisi . . .	—	4 8	8
8	oz.	Ol. cedri lig. . .	—	1 2	2

Cost		Due allowance has been made for purchase tax in both cost and dispensing prices	Dispensing Price		
d.	per		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
13	oz.	Ol. copaibæ . . .	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
16	oz.	Ol. eucalypti ci-triodor. . .	—	1 11	—
62	oz.	Ol. menth. dementh. . .	—	2 4	—
30	oz.	Ol. salviæ . . .	—	4 5	—
44	lb.	Potass. citras . . .	1 7	7	—
20	lb.	Potass. sulphas. . .	9	3	—
74	lb.	Potass. tartras . . .	2 9	10	—
62	lb.	Pulv. rhei co. . .	2 6	10	—
38	lb.	Pyrethri radices pulv. . .	1 6	7	—
20	oz.	Salol . . .	—	3 3	—
10	oz.	Terpineol . . .	—	1 6	—
80	lb.	Tinct. buchu B.P.C. . .	3 1	1 0	—
53	oz.	Potaquina . . .	—	8 6	1
54	lb.	Zingib. rad. jam. pulv. . .	2 0	8	—

## NEW MISSION—MUNITIONS



One of hundreds of two-ton drums of cardboard that are being used every week for making munitions. It was made from WASTE PAPER.

## PERFUMERY MANUFACTURERS' LUNCHEON

A LUNCHEON was held on December 3 by the Perfumery Section, London Chamber of Commerce, to mark the jubilee of the Section. The retiring chairman (MR. T. LYDDON GARDNER) who presided, recalled that when the association was formed, perfumery products were the prerogative of the well-to-do classes, and the industry did not concern itself much with catering for the general public. Conditions had

cosmetic needs of the public very involved, and foreshadowed further difficulties in the supply of raw materials in the future.

MR. A. F. GUNNING, the new chairman of the Section, gave a brief historical outline of the Section from its inception in November, 1891. He thought that amalgamation of all concerned into the Section was a wiser policy than to proceed with the recently proposed formation of a new



Guests photographed at the perfumery manufacturers' luncheon

changed, and now almost every woman had come to realise that cosmetics were necessities rather than luxuries. He thought that cosmetics played a great part in maintaining the morale of women engaged in war work. When the first deputation of cosmetic manufacturers approached the Board of Trade at the beginning of the war, the future of cosmetics was felt to be precarious, but closer co-operation with the Board of Trade had resulted in the position becoming much more satisfactory and he wished particularly to thank the Hon. Geoffrey Cunliffe, who was present, for what he had done in the interests of the industry.

Replying to the toast "The Guests," MR. CUNLIFFE reassured the Section that the Board of Trade was helping cosmetic manufacturers all it could, and he welcomed the present contact with representatives of the industry. He found the question of the

association. The Section owed to Mr. Gardner the solution of many problems that had confronted it.

Replying, MR. GARDNER thought it was a great pity that there had not been more general discussion at past meetings. He too thought that, if members who felt the need for a new association had voiced their criticism at these meetings, much greater achievements would have been possible by the Section. He thanked Mr. Middlemiss for his services as secretary, in recognition of which it had been decided to present Mr. Middlemiss with a bookcase.

MR. MIDDLEMISS suitably thanked the meeting for the honour bestowed on him.

W. H. SAUNDERS' ESSAY AWARDS.—The winners of the W. H. Saunders' essay this year were A. Lloyd Roberts, Birkenhead; G. B. Rawsthorne, Crosby; and W. McKie, Birkenhead.



## PERSONALITIES

COUNCILLOR J. W. HUDDART, M.P.S., has subscribed £1,000 to Blackpool's Warship Week.

COUNCILLOR E. J. DOBSON, M.P.S., 4 Victoria Road, Deal, who recently entered his third year of office as mayor of the borough, has been elected an alderman.

MR. ROGER DUNCALFE, president of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, has been appointed chairman of the British Standards Institution in succession to Dr. E. F. Armstrong, who has retired from the position to devote his whole attention to his duties as chemical adviser to the Ministry of Home Security.

ALDERMAN W. H. CROSLAND, chemist and druggist, this year's Mayor of Sutton and Cheam, settled in Sutton from Yorkshire thirty-eight years ago, when he went into business on his own account, remaining in business for about twenty-seven years. He has been a member of the council for twenty-two years and is now second in seniority. Alderman Crosland was chairman of the Sutton District Council in 1925-26, and was elected alderman on the incorporation of the borough. He has been especially interested in health services, and in recent years in the Cuddington Isolation Hospital. From 1935-39 he was chairman of the hospital, during which time it was rebuilt and refurbished, and is now chairman of its emergency committee. For some years he was a member of the Higher Education Committee of the Surrey County Council.

DR. F. C. KOCH, who retired recently from his position as Frank P. Hixson Distinguished Service Professor of Biochemistry and Head of the Department of Biochemistry, University of Chicago, is to continue his researches in the field of endocrines at the Armour Laboratories, where he will also act as consultant on research problems in biochemistry. Dr. Koch was the first research biochemist to be employed (1902-09) by the then young Armour Laboratories. He left industrial work to take his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago, and has from then until his retirement been at that institution. A new completed laboratory has been designed as the "F. C. Koch Laboratory" and set up for his use in the Armour Laboratories Research Department. Dr. Koch was chosen to deliver the second annual Julius Stieglitz Memorial lecture on November 14 before the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society.

## MARRIAGES

BROWN—BREBNER.—At the Rubislaw Church, Aberdeen, on December 2, Captain Thomas Frederick Brown, Army Dental Corps, Ralston, to Elizabeth Black Brebner, M.P.S., Hillhead of Ironside, New Deer, Aberdeenshire.

GORDON—TRAYNOR.—At St. Aloysius' Church, Glasgow, N., recently, Mr. Cecil Gladstone Gordon, M.P.S., 14 McLennan Street, Mount Florida, Glasgow, S.2, to Elizabeth Traynor, Glasgow.

PARK—LOGGIE.—At the North and Trinity Church Manse, Aberdeen, recently, Ronald Macpherson Park, M.P.S., 415 Clifton Road, to Norna Ella Loggie.

WARD—WILSON.—At St. Thomas's Methodist Church, Coatbridge, on December 3, Clifford Ward, 10 Station Road, Bolton-on-Dearne, Yorkshire, to Annabella McFarlane Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. G. Clark Wilson, chemist and druggist, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire.

## DEATHS

BRUCE.—At 34 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, on November 24, Mr. Alexander Gibb Bruce, M.P.S., aged eighty-three. Mr. Bruce qualified in 1881 and commenced business in Melville Terrace, Edinburgh, in March of that year, continuing until May 1941, when he suffered a severe illness. He was held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends.

GIBSON.—At 29 Abertay Street, Broughty Ferry, Angus, on November 29, Mr. William W. Gibson, M.P.S., aged sixty-four.

HUGHES.—At Doncaster, on November 15, Mr. Bernard Joseph Hughes, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-two. Mr. Hughes took a keen interest in politics, economics and literature and in his early days excelled in various forms of sport. He was a chess player and won a number of trophies. In later years he took up the study of modern languages and spoke German fluently, had a useful knowledge of French and Russian, in addition to Latin. He was in business for many years as an optician in Doncaster but some months ago accepted a post in a Government chemical factory, but had to give it up owing to failing health.

RONALD.—On November 22, Mr. A. M. Ronald, of the representative staff of Baird Bros., surgical instrument manufacturers, 97 Bath Street, Glasgow.

# PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION

**Supplement to Protected List.**—A second supplement has been issued by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association to the list of protected articles. The new supplement gives alterations and revisions up to November 21. Copies may be had on application to the secretary.

**Alterations to Protected List.**—*J. Gros-smith & Son, Ltd.* Phul-nana perfume, trial size, 7d., 4s. 8d. doz., tax 1s. 6d. doz., inclusive retail price 8½d.; miniature, 1s. 3d., 10s. 4d. doz., tax 3s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 6d.; handbag size, 1s. 6d., 12s. 5d. doz., tax 4s. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 10d.; ½-oz., 2s. 9d., 22s. 8d. doz., tax 7s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 4d.; 1-oz., 4s. 9d., 41s. 3d. doz., tax 13s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 5s. 9d.; 2-oz., 7s. 6d., 61s. 11d. doz., tax 20s. doz., i.r.p. 9s. 3d. Old Cottage lavender water, trial size, 7½d., 5s. 2d. doz., tax 1s. 8d. doz., i.r.p. 9½d.; handbag size, 1s. 3d., 10s. 4d. doz., tax 3s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 6d.; 1 oz., 2s., 16s. 6d. doz., tax 5s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 6d.; 2-oz., 3s., 24s. 9d. doz., tax 8s. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 8d.; 3-oz., 4s., 33s. doz., tax 10s. 8d. doz., i.r.p. 4s. 11d.; 5-oz., 5s. 3d., 43s. 3d. doz., tax 14s. doz., i.r.p. 6s. 6d.

*Jackel et Cie (of Paris), Ltd.* Jackel's cream for the hair and Oilafix, 6-oz. medical sizes, 1s. 6d., 12s. doz., tax 4s. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 10d. 5-oz. sizes withdrawn.

*Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd.* Jeyes fluid, 2-oz., 7d., 5s. 4d. doz., 5-oz., 1s. 2d., 10s. 8d. doz.; 10-oz., 1s. 9½d., 16s. 4d. doz., 1-quart, 3s. 10½d., 36s. 6d. doz.; Cyllin, 10-oz., 1s. 9d., 16s. 3d. doz., 1-quart, 4s. 5d., 40s. doz.; Jeyes lysol (Jeyso), 4-oz., 11½d., 6s. 4d. doz.; 8-oz., 1s. 9d., 12s. doz.; 16-oz., 3s. 3d., 21s. 6d. doz.; 32-oz., 5s., 37s. doz. (Exempt from purchase tax.) Cyllin medical, 5-oz., 1s. 6d., 13s. 9d. doz., tax 2s. 3½d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 8d.; 12-oz., 3s., 27s. doz., tax 4s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 4½d.

*Parke, Davis & Co.* Prices in Ireland (Eire): Alophen pills, 2s. 6d., 20s. 8d. doz.; Anesthone compound tablets, 25's, 2s. 6d., 19s. 11d. doz.; aspirin tablets, 25's, 1s., 6s. 9d. doz.; 100's, 2s. 3d., 16s. 2d. doz.; bronchial lozenges, mentholated, 1s. 4d., 10s. 11d. doz.; cascara Evacuant, 1½-oz., 2s. 6d., 20s. 8d. doz., 4-oz., 5s. 3d., 45s. doz.; 8-oz., 9s. 6d., 81s. 5d. doz.; 16-oz., 18s., 155s. 3d. doz.; 80-oz., per oz. 1s. 8d., 62s. 10d. each; Citralka liquid, 8-oz., 3s. 8d., 29s. 3d. doz.; Dermaseptic shaving-

soap, 2s. 4d., 18s. 9d. doz.; dicalcium phosphate wafers, 2s. 3d., 18s. doz.; dicalcium phosphate, ¼ lb., 2s. 6d., 20s. 3d. doz.; 1 lb., 6s. 9d., 54s. doz.; Euthymol toothpaste, 2s. 3d., 18s. doz.; Fecto, 4 fl. oz., 1s. 10d., 14s. 8d. doz.; Gluco-Fedrin, 2s., 16s. doz.; 1-oz., 3s. 3d., 25s. 11d. doz.; hydrogen peroxide, 4 fl. oz., 1s. 4d., 10s. 6d. doz.; 8 oz., 2s. 2d., 17s. 3d. doz.; 16 oz., 3s. 9d., 30s. 5d. doz.; Mycozol ointment, 2s. 9d., 21s. 9d. doz.; Mycozol liquid, 2s. 11d., 23s. 3d. doz.; Mycozol dusting powder, 2s. 3d., 18s. doz.; Naferon capsules, 100's, 7s., 58s. 2d. doz.; Orygene tablets, 36's, 2s. 3d., 18s. doz.; 100's, 4s. 4d., 34s. 6d. doz.; Takazyma, 3s. 2d., 25s. 2d. doz.; Tar Dermament, 2s. 2d., 17s. 3d. doz.; 5s. 3d., 42s. doz.

*Dr. Charles Rooke, Ltd.* Dr. Rooke's ointment, 10s. 9d. doz., tax 1s. 9½d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 3d.; 27s. 3d. doz., tax 4s. 6½d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 3d.

*Sangers, Ltd.* Edgar's lotion, 25s. 3d. doz., tax 4s. 2½d. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; Holdroyd's gravel pills, 9s. 10d. doz., tax 1s. 7½d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 3d.; 23s. 6d. doz., tax 3s. 11d. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; Pylitna pile powders, 23s. 6d. doz., tax 3s. 11d. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; 41s. doz., tax 6s. 10d. doz., i.r.p. 5s. 3d.

*A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd.* Worm capsules and worm powders, 1s. 3d., 11s. 3d. doz., tax 1s. 10½d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 5d.

*Sister Laura's Infant & Invalid Food Co., Ltd.* Sister Laura's food, ½-lb. tin, 1s. 3d., 11s. 6d. doz.; 1-lb. tin, 2s. 4d., 21s. 6d. doz.; £5 orders and upwards, less 10 per cent. and 2½ per cent.; £3 orders, less 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent.

*Sparklets, Ltd.* Streamline syphons, 42s., 336s. doz., tax 109s. 4d. doz., i.r.p. 51s.

*Splendor, Ltd.* Cropax corn caps, No. 20C, 9d., 6s. doz., tax 1s. doz., i.r.p. 10d.

*Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd.* Retail price including purchase tax of Killcorn plaster is 1s. 1½d.

*A. Wauder, Ltd.* Wander brand malt extract, 1 lb., 1s. 6d., 13s. 9d. doz.; 2 lb., 2s. 11d., 25s. 6d. doz.; 4 lb., 5s. 10d., 49s. doz.; 7 lb., 9s. 8d., 85s. 3d. doz.; malt extract with cod liver oil, 1 lb., 1s. 8½d., 15s. 6d. doz.; 2 lb., 3s. 3d., 29s. doz.; 4 lb., 6s. 5d., 56s. doz.; 7 lb., 10s. 10d., 97s. doz.

**Deletions.**—*H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd.*, Cherry cough glycerin jujubes. *Kissproof, Ltd.*, Kissproof toilet preparations.



## TRADE NOTES

**RAT PASTE.**—Skat non-poisonous rat paste in three sizes is advertised in this issue by Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd. 54-58 Moor Street, Birmingham, 4.

**BOB MARTIN'S DRY-CLEANING PREPARATIONS.**—The retail price of Martin's chalk block for dry-cleaning white and particoloured dogs is 7½d. per carton, and of Cleansur 7½d. per packet, and not as stated in the advertisement of Bob Martin, Ltd., in last week's issue of the *C. & D.*

**STOCKS NOW AVAILABLE.**—Pinoleum brand inhalant, nebuliser outfit and ephedrine jelly are now available through the usual wholesale channels or direct from sole distributors (for the Pinoleum Co.): Cheshbrough Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10.

**ASCORBIC-ACID TABLETS FOR BABIES.**—Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, announce the introduction of "Babies' Redoxon" tablets of ascorbic acid. Babies' Redoxon tablets are of 5 mgm. size (100 international units). They are issued in fifty-tablet and 500-tablet containers, and are not subject to purchase tax.

**NEW SHAPE FOR ERASMIC SOAP TABLET.**—To meet national economy requirements Peerless Erasmic soap is being offered in tablets of standard weight and new shape at a price slightly lower than previously. Dealers are asked by the makers, Erasmic Co., Ltd., London, to sell out existing stocks before putting the new tablets on sale.

**LARGE SIZES ONLY.**—Macleans, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, state that from January 1, 1942, Macleans peroxide tooth-paste will be issued in the one size only. A new large pack of Macleans tooth-powder has been introduced, and this will replace the small canister which is now discontinued under the Tins and Cans Order.

**POPULAR-PRICED FACE POWDER.**—Three Flowers face powder has been issued by Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4, in a popular-priced box. This was the product to which reference was made recently in these columns. The packings of perfume, beauty creams, rouge and talcum powder are as previously supplied.

**ADEQUATE INFANT FOOD STOCKS.**—The makers state that the Government has made provision for ample supplies of milk for the manufacture of Allenburys foods for

infants and that they have adequate stocks of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 foods. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2, state that any difficulty chemists may be experiencing in getting supplies is due to distribution troubles and transport.

**BRITISH-MANUFACTURED PROPRIETARIES.**—The introduction of Actron brand cachets as a war-time substitute for a well-known French proprietary medicine, and of Lacteol brand tablets, of completely English manufacture but unchanged formula, are referred to in an advertisement in this issue by Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., 74-77 White Lion Street, London, N.1.

**WAR-TIME DENTIFRICE DIFFICULTIES.**—The Dentifrice Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce calls attention to the importance of rotating stocks. Certain materials formerly incorporated in tooth-pastes (e.g. glycerin) helped to keep tooth-paste at the correct consistency, and their absence may result in alteration in the character of the paste if stored for an undue period.

**FIRE-BOMB EXTINGUISHER.**—Demonstrations are taking place in certain factory yards of Bommex fire-bomb extinguishing fluid, which is claimed to be free from noxious fumes and to involve no risk in handling. The fluid acts instantly by robbing the bomb of its oxygen and by sealing the metal casing with a coat of oxide. The bomb is under control in a few seconds. Bommex can be used from a stirrup pump or syringe or poured direct from the can, but for industrial users a portable pumping apparatus is issued under the name Solus by the makers, Bateman's Bommex, Ltd., 10 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey. By the aid of this apparatus a fire bomb can be dealt with by one fire-fighter instead of three, and at a distance of up to forty feet. Further details will be supplied on application.

### Business Changes

**BIDDLE, SAWYER & Co., LTD.**, have opened a branch at 100 Gold Street, New York, under the name Biddle, Sawyer Company (U.S.A.), Ltd., Mr. Berens (a director) is remaining in New York until the affairs of the new company are working smoothly. The organisation will specialise in arranging shipments of American drugs and chemicals to all parts of the world.

# NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

## Executive Meeting

MEETINGS of the Executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on November 25, Mr. A. Dobson in the chair. Mr. Marshall conveyed to the Executive a message Mr. Linstead had given him on the occasion of a recent visit to Birmingham. This was that it was Mr. Linstead's wish that there should be no further controversy between the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union, and that he hoped there would in future be good relations between the two bodies.

## Resolution to Pharmaceutical Council

The Committee discussed at length the relationship between the two bodies, and the secretary was asked, on behalf of the Executive, to acknowledge the message, reciprocating the desire expressed by Mr. Linstead on behalf of the Society, and conveying to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the following resolutions:—

That the N.P.U. is concerned only with the protection of the business interests of chemists and druggists.

That, in view of the Pharmaceutical Society's commitments from a statutory point of view, this Executive is of opinion that it is desirable that the protection of the business interests of pharmacists, as stated in the Society's Charter, should be formally delegated by the Council to the N.P.U. in accordance with an understanding between the Society and the N.P.U. when the latter was established with the assistance of the Society.

That future misunderstandings and difficulties between the two bodies can be avoided, and future co-operation assured, only by such a definite arrangement.

Mr. Tristram said the question of responsibility for articles that had appeared in recent issues of the N.P.U. Supplement had been raised. The Executive confirmed that the Supplement should be regarded as a monthly circular from the Executive, edited by the secretary.

## Suggested Drug Trade Council

The Committee considered a memorandum on the formation of a Drug Trade Council. It was felt that the issue of the Location of Retail Businesses Order had

somewhat altered the objects the Executive had had in view at the time when the formation of such a Council had first been suggested, and it was resolved that the establishment of such an organisation was desirable for the protection of those who were called to the colours, or to other forms of National Service, or for any other reason arising out of war conditions. The Wholesale Drug Trade Association had also agreed it was desirable to proceed with the formation of the Council. Authority was given for the N.P.U. to bear 50 per cent. of the administration expenses, and Messrs. Dobson, Hearle, Heseltine, Melhuish, Steinman and Tristram were elected as retail representatives.

## Secretary's Report

The following matters were covered in the secretary's report:—

**LIMITATION OF SUPPLIES.**—The Board of Trade confirmed that the requirements of Paragraph 3, Article 11, of the Limitation of Supplies (Toilet Preparations) (No. 2) Order, 1941, were sufficiently complied with if the trader had available for inspection the invoices relating to his purchase.

**PERFUMERY AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.**—Members were informed that the Board of Trade was contemplating the issue of a booklet explaining the Limitation of Supplies Order in relation to perfumery and toilet preparations, and it was approved that the booklets should be circulated to chemists by the N.P.U.

**CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY ORDERS.**—The secretary spoke of hopes that a special section of the W.D.T.A. would be recognised under the Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Orders so that chemists' confectionery goods could be standardised and classified by their own organisation.

**MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR EVACUATED PERSONS.**—The Committee was informed that the Minister of Health was prepared to approve any reasonable proposal made by a Public Assistance Authority for the provision of medicines by pharmacists on prescriptions given by medical practitioners.

## Air-raid Assistance Fund

A report upon the present position of the Air-raid Assistance Fund showed the number of shops covered to be 4,200; the reserve fund created by the £5 loan was intact, and there was a balance of £5,874



to meet claims that might arise before the end of the quarter. In view of the sound financial position of the fund, it was resolved, subject to circumstances being unchanged at December 25, that an extension of cover from month to month without payment of a further subscription should be given to chemists who were in benefit at that date.

### War Distress Fund

At the time of the meeting only six weekly maintenance allowances were being made from the Fund. Subscriptions totalling £17,477, and it was hoped to create a substantial reserve to assist in re-establishing in business after the war chemists who had lost their businesses through war conditions. The appointment of Mr. A. E. Collins as secretary of the S.E. Metropolitan Branch was approved.

### National Health Insurance

The report was received of a meeting of the Central N.H.I. Committee held on November 11. The meeting had been specially called to consider a draft memorandum on N.H.I. remuneration, prior to its presentation to the Minister of Health. Various amendments had been made at the suggestion of the Central N.H.I. Committee, and these amendments also incorporated information that had come to hand after the first draft had been prepared. The Executive congratulated the secretary on the final memorandum, as presented to the Ministry, and learned that a deputation was to meet the Ministry on the following day. Resolutions pressing for increased remuneration for N.H.I. dispensing were received from the Blackburn, Northampton, Sunderland, and Bournemouth Branches of the N.P.U., and from the Reading Chemists' Association.

### C.D.A. Matters

Six settlements of outstanding claims were approved by the directors, and a report on negotiations in twenty other claims was received. Settlements included payments of £5 for injury alleged to have been caused by a lotion, and of a small amount for damage to clothing due to a fall over a projection on a member's premises during the black-out.

Two summonses under the Prices of Goods Act had been dealt with. Legal advice had been given to members upon a number of subjects, and one free analysis had been undertaken. Twenty-seven shares were transferred to new members.

### N.P.U. and C.D.A. Special Meetings

A special meeting of the Union was held at Queen Square on November 25 to authorise an alteration to Rule 19. The suggested addition to the rule was: "Insert after 'subscription' in line 9 the words 'except that during the war and for such period afterwards as the Executive may decide, the Executive may, subject to such conditions as they may determine, waive the requirements of this clause in respect of the proprietor of any shop which, when eligible for membership under the rules in force prior to this amendment, was in membership.'" This was moved, seconded and adopted, as was also a motion that the word "proprietor" should be interpreted as also meaning "firms or bodies corporate at the discretion of the Executive." The chairman (Mr. A. Dobson) then moved and Mr. J. Hague seconded that Rule 19 should be amended in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. This was carried.

A special general meeting of the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., was held at Queen Square on November 25 to authorise an addition to Rule 21 in similar terms to the N.P.U. rule amendment noted above. This was moved, seconded and adopted with similar addition.

## PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

**Shops Closed by the War.**—Mr. Rhys Davies asked the President of the Board of Trade on December 2 the number of the several categories of shops that had closed for business since the outbreak of war.

Sir A. Duncan: I regret that the information asked for is not available.

**Second National Service Bill.**—The Prime Minister in the House of Commons on December 2 moved a resolution extending the obligations of citizens to undertake National Service. The text of a Bill embodying the resolution has been published (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.) and a White Paper giving definitions has also been issued (price 1d.). The main effects of the Bill are to extend the ages for military service to from eighteen-and-a-half to fifty-one, to replace reserved occupations by individual deferments, and to register boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. Compulsory service would apply to women aged twenty to thirty. Students pursuing technical and scientific courses will be granted deferment on the recommendations of the Joint Recruiting Boards.

# PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

MEMBERS present at the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at Derby, on December 2 and 3, were the President (Mr. W. Deacon), the Vice-President (Mr. W. S. Howells), the Treasurer (Mr. H. W. Wallis), Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, Messrs. J. T. Appleton, J. H. Franklin, H. M. Hirst, J. Jack, G. R. Knox Mawer, J. F. McNeal, L. R. Melhuish, L. M. Parry, E. S. Peck, F. Rowsell, H. C. Shaw, H. Skinner, G. Wells, B. A. Williams, F. C. Wilson and J. C. Young, with the secretary and Registrar (Mr. H. N. Linstead).

## Tuesday's Session

Among matters included in the business transacted at the Tuesday's session were the following:—

**Amendment of By-Laws.**—The amendment to provide for a fee of 10s. 6d. as an annual retention fee for premises to be registered under Section (1) of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, was read a third time. A resolution and copy of the amendment is to be sent to the Privy Council.

**Committee of Inquiry Report.**—Part II of the Report was presented to the Council by Mr. Rowsell, and a resolution was passed: (a) That the Report of the Committee of Inquiry be received and referred to the Planning Committee for appropriate action; (b) That the thanks of the Council be conveyed to Mr. Adams for his work.

**The Society and the N.P.U.**—A letter was received from the National Pharmaceutical Union (see p. 331) and the Council decided to send the following reply: "The Council very much appreciate the spirit of the Executive's letter of November 28; they look forward to its opening a period of close co-operation between our two organisations. They have only one reservation which they feel sure the Executive will appreciate: it is to some extent a matter of form rather than of substance. It is that the Council is not in a position to delegate duties conferred on the Society by Charter. If the Executive will recognise this limitation imposed upon the Council, and will leave it to experience to show how far the Council is able to meet the views of the Executive, the Council believe that they will find that the co-operation which

both organisations desire will in fact be achieved."

**Medicines to Uninsured Evacuated Adults.**—The Minister of Health, in reply to the Society's letter, said he proposed to give a wider interpretation to the undertaking given by his predecessor to the Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union in January 1940 than had previously been given, and to regard it as covering any substantial adaptation of existing services. He had further considered the arrangements referred to and he would be prepared to approve any reasonable proposals made by a Public Assistance Authority for the provision of medicines by pharmacists on prescriptions given by the medical practitioners attending the patients.

## Wednesday's Proceedings

### Goods in Short Supply

THE PRESIDENT recalled that at the Council's October meeting consideration was given to some of the difficulties likely to arise, in the maintenance of an adequate civilian pharmaceutical service, through a shortage of some medicinal substances. The drug reserves of the country were more than adequate for the real needs of the sick, but there was evidence that the distribution of these drugs was not all that it might be. If one were to make a rough and ready list of priorities in order of importance, it would probably be agreed that it should run on the following lines:— (a) Drugs for hospitals; (b) drugs for pharmacists and medical practitioners for making up medicines for individual patients; (c) drugs for pharmacists to sell to the public; (d) drugs for proprietary medicines; (e) drugs for retailers who carried on a miscellaneous business. This order of importance was not being maintained and there was a danger that other uses might have priority over the important first two. Recognising this the Council, in collaboration with the National Pharmaceutical Union, made representations to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Supply a month ago, urging that as shortages of medical substances occurred, immediate steps should be taken to ensure that these substances were supplied first to those wholesalers and manufacturers whose main business lay in supplying



hospitals, pharmacists and doctors. There had so far been no indication of the Government's policy and he took it that it would be the wish of the Council that they should press the two Departments further on this point. This was endorsed.

### Therapeutic Research

As chairman of the newly-formed Therapeutic Research Corporation, Mr. T. R. G. Bennett wrote expressing the hope that there would be opportunities for collaboration in the research work undertaken by the Society. Approval was given to a reply stating that the Council thought the Corporation would fulfil a valuable purpose in British industry and particularly in the development of British pharmacy, and looked forward to the possibility of fruitful collaboration. The reply further noted with satisfaction that among the basic qualifications for inclusion of the constituent companies in the Corporation was the fact that their products were sold by pharmacists. The Council believed that the active development of such a policy would be warmly welcomed by practising pharmacists.

### Pharmacy as a Career

By a majority of one the Education Committee recommended that a complimentary copy of "Some Notes on Pharmacy as a Career" be sent to every secondary school recognised as efficient by the Board of Education of England and Wales and the Scottish Education Department, at a cost of approximately £75. By a similar majority the Finance Committee, after noting that the expenditure was not provided for in the estimates for 1942, had disapproved it as being inopportune.—Mr. ROWSELL, chairman of the Education Committee, explained that the alternative proposal at the meeting of the committee was that heads of the secondary schools should be informed that a copy of the booklet could be obtained on request.—Describing the publication as a particularly good one, Mr. KNOX MAWER said that although they did not necessarily want more people in pharmacy there was definite need of a better type of entrant. The time would come, and some of them felt it would come very soon, when practically every candidate for pharmacy would take the Intermediate examination before leaving a secondary or grammar school. In the next few years the number of persons entering the profession would decrease considerably.—As chairman of the Finance Committee,

THE TREASURER said an expenditure which was not budgeted for was anathema to them and the Council should consider the advisability of such votes. If the booklets had not already been printed nothing would have been heard of the proposal, but they were on the shelf and the Education Committee wanted to get rid of them. Boys were not coming into pharmacy, but were joining the O.T.C., and he was not sure that it was desirable to swamp the profession with apprentices.—Opposing the expenditure, Mr. HIRST said 649 apprentices were registered in 1940 and already this year the total was 436, which he thought sufficient. After the last war between 3,000 and 4,000 apprentices were pushed into pharmacy. They opened businesses which were not justified and spoil the income of those who had borne the heat and burden of the day.—After stating in reply to a question that the cost of the alternative proposal was estimated at £25, Mr. ROWSELL, by permission of the Council, withdrew the Education Committee's recommendation.

### Examination Regulations

The Education Committee put forward certain amendments in the examination regulations, including alterations in the syllabus and revised dates for entry, and these were passed for submission to the Privy Council. The committee had also decided to ask the Board of Examiners not to examine upon any of the matter contained in the third and fourth addenda to the British Pharmacopoeia until the examinations to be held in the summer of 1942 provided that no questions shall be set upon the following substances until further notice:—Aneurine hydrochloride, carbachol, iodoxyl, leptazol, mepacrine and its methane sulphonate, stibophen, digoxin, pamaquin, suramine. It was further resolved to consult the chairmen of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry panels for the Chemist and Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examinations of both the Board of Examiners for England and Wales and the Board of Examiners for Scotland concerning the teaching of the last-named substances and a suitable date for their inclusion in the examinations.—These decisions were endorsed.

### Interrupted Apprenticeships

The Ministry of Labour and National Service had invited the Society to advise it concerning any arrangements which were in mind to deal with apprenticeships

interrupted by war service. The Council approved a reply referring to the reservation of pharmacy students under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, to the position of a limited number of students whose studies had been interrupted, and to the hope of the Council that those pharmacy students whose studies had been interrupted by war service would be eligible to receive any grants which the Government might decide to give at the termination of the war to students whose studies had been interrupted owing to national service.

### Benevolent Fund

Presenting the report of the Benevolent Fund Committee, Mr. McNEAL stated that it had been resolved to grant a Christmas bonus of £5 to each of thirty-six annuitants. Special contributions received during November included £5 5s. from Mr. J. W. MacLaren, of Barrow-in-Furness, being the proceeds from the sale of text-books belonging to his son, who was a demonstrator in the College of the Society and was killed in an air raid. Mr. McNeal went on to say that compared with last year there was a drop of £425 in income. Subscriptions were less by £499 and the war damage contribution, a proportion of which had to be refunded to tenants, was estimated to cost £225. Against this, £37 more was received in interest, annuities were £239 less, and grants £23 less. Whereas a year ago there was a surplus of £414 there was now a deficit of £11. Drawing attention to the fact that the assets of the fund were valued at £89,463, THE TREASURER said this must be regarded as sacrosanct no matter what the financial position of the Society in the future.—Mr. HIRST asked whether, in view of the fact that grants had increased by £900 since 1939 and the subscriptions were not maintained, the Committee were not too generous.—Mr. McNEAL replied that grants were now being made for longer periods and were being considered once a year instead of half-yearly as formerly.

### Deficit in Prospect

Dealing with the estimates for the ensuing year THE TREASURER offered a reminder that the whole of the calculations of the Finance Committee might be upset as a result of the war. On the past year's working a deficit of £4,000 was anticipated, and next year it was expected to amount to £7,000. Contrasted with such surpluses as £12,000 in 1935 and some following years this indicated the change that had

come over the Society's finances. Substantial cuts had been made in expenditure, but unfortunately circumstances had brought about cuts also in income. The fees of members serving in the Forces had been remitted and the proceeds from sale of publications and from examination fees had declined. He saw no reason why the position should not be faced with equanimity, but if a deficit resulted again in 1943 the Society would either have to reduce some of its heavily subsidised activities or increase retention fees. A lot of money had been spent on the new building, involving an annual charge of £5,500 for repayment of loan and interest, but it would prove a valuable asset.

### War Aid

From the minutes of the War Aid Committee it appeared that in response to the president's appeal £15,884 was received up to November 29, and the amount expended in grants was £1,011.

## NEW "MARTINDALE"

EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA.—Martindale. Vol. 1, 22nd edition. 27s. 6d. Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. [The greater part of the material for the latest edition of this standard work was fortunately collected prior to and within a short time after the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, and this has permitted the valuable international outlook of the work to be retained. Although this volume has been published two years after the outbreak of war, it is no less comprehensive and up to date than any of its predecessors. The amount of work which has been put into this volume can be appreciated from the fact that nearly 60 per cent. of the matter has been re-set in this edition, and of this re-set material the larger proportion is new to the book. The *format* of both volumes of the preceding edition has been maintained in the present volume, which contains over 100 more pages than Volume 1, 20th edition. In compiling the volume the difficulty was not that of finding new material but of selecting material sufficiently out of date to justify omission, as it was found necessary to include over 2,000 new abstracts taken from the world literature on medical and allied sciences during the past four years. Presenting as it does the essential features of a vast accumulation of material, it cannot be doubted that this new Martindale will prove as valuable as ever to pharmacists, physicians and other scientists.]





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## Report of Committee of Inquiry

Just before going to press we received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain a copy of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry (Part II). In view of its importance to everyone connected with pharmacy we are publishing an abridged report this week and editorial comment will be made in next week's issue.

The first part of the Committee's report was completed and published in May 1939. The outbreak of war shortly afterwards caused the work of the Committee upon the second part to be suspended until early this year. In the meantime, Dr. E. G. Bryant and Mr. J. L. Davies and Mr. H. Weeks resigned their membership of the Committee. The Committee now set out their conclusions concerning the conditions under which pharmacy is organised and practised and upon the changes which they consider desirable in these conditions.

### SECTION I

#### Survey of Retail Pharmacy

Having reviewed the past and present condition of retail pharmaceutical business, the question arises whether improvements in the position of pharmacists, whether proprietors or employed, engaged in such business are needed and, if so, what steps are necessary to bring them about. In dealing with this question, regard must be had not only to existing conditions, but to any trends observable in business and professional conditions generally, which must of necessity have a profound effect upon the future of pharmacy, and which must be taken into account in long-term planning. It may be that retail pharmaceutical business within the framework of independent private practice, the still predominant form of organisation, will be found no longer able adequately to meet the needs of pharmacists or the public or both, and, if so, this will be reflected in the

proposals made. The pharmacist in retail business is both a business and a professional man. In probably no other calling are the qualities necessary for the conduct respectively of a business and a profession required to be found in the same person to the extent that they are so required in the pharmacist, if he is to fulfil his special public function and receive reasonable remuneration within the limits imposed by the conditions under which he works. This double aspect of the pharmacist's position must always be borne in mind in order that a proper balance may be kept between the two sides in any proposals to reform retail pharmaceutical business.

It will be generally admitted that dissatisfaction with their position from the point of view of both remuneration and status is deep and widespread among pharmacists. Discontent in pharmacy goes beyond the expression of superficial individual grievances such as are to be found in any community, however prosperous and well ordered. Pharmacists as a body seem to display a restlessness and a self-consciousness which suggest that there is something seriously wrong in the conditions under which they practise.

The conditions described in the earlier part of this report bear out this suggestion. The survey shows that the remuneration of many, possibly the majority, of pharmacists leaves much to be desired, while professionally the pharmaceutical community lacks both the volume of work and the recognition to which the importance of its special function entitles it. Broadly speaking, the weaknesses of retail pharmaceutical practice are—

(1) The low turnover of the majority of independent businesses; (2) the falling rate of profit; (3) the extent to which reliance is placed on non-pharmaceutical business; (4) the submergence of the professional by the commercial outlook; (5) the inadequate remuneration of employed pharmacists.

The survey also reveals that this is due to internal as well as external conditions. The remedies for defects arising from internal causes lie nearest to hand, and fall into two categories—those which can be applied by individual pharmacists and those which require corporate action.

#### Individual Action

Much improvement could be brought about by pharmacists applying themselves more actively to business management. The pharmacist in retail business ultimately lives by buying and selling goods, however much they may be transformed in passing through his hands, and his existence under competitive conditions will largely depend upon his ability to sense what goods will be most in demand, to buy those goods at the lowest price and to sell them at the highest price that the public is prepared to pay. These elementary and fundamental facts are often overlooked in discussions on pharmaceutical problems and in the actual conduct of pharmaceutical business. The avoidance of these weaknesses is the first step in the successful



conduct of a retail business. Other weaknesses which pharmacists exhibit affect adversely the amount of business done and concern their relations with medical men and the public. His relations with the medical profession need special attention by the pharmacist, and every effort should be made by him to ensure harmonious co-operation with and the full confidence of the medical practitioners in his neighbourhood.

The pharmacists' relations with the public are sometimes not of the happiest owing to defects in manner tending to alienate rather than attract custom, and while much can be done by training, the pharmacist cannot expect to succeed unless he possesses a temperament and bearing suited to the conditions of retail practice. The importance of favourable relations with the public extends beyond those contacts which take place in the pharmacy and applies to outside activities.

Another matter to which the pharmacist might well give attention, is a planned business policy, designed to fit the circumstances of his particular business and to take advantage of every opportunity for extending it. This involves careful thought and study of the local conditions, initiative and enterprise in discovering openings for the employment of the special knowledge of the pharmacist and in exploiting such openings. It requires moreover constant attention to new developments in every branch of science with which pharmacy is concerned, and consequently an up-to-date and comprehensive library is a vital part of the equipment of a pharmacy.

In the style and arrangement of his premises, in his business policy and in his external relations the pharmacist should so act as to emphasise his distinctive character and to mark him off from other shopkeepers. The necessity for him to do so arises from the fact that under modern conditions a purely commercial policy offers attractions which are difficult to resist.

Putting the emphasis on his distinctive character does not mean that the pharmacist should necessarily relinquish the sale of goods other than those reflecting his professional position, i.e. those in which he has embodied or with which he has associated his special knowledge, but it would mean that the sale of non-professional goods would not be the predominant part of the business.

That part of the business which would predominate and which would set the tone of the business would consist of the sale of some or all of the following:—

Crude drugs; medicinal chemicals; galenical preparations and compounded medicines; surgical dressings and instruments and sick-room requirements; industrial chemicals required for local industries; veterinary medicines and agricultural and horticultural chemicals; counter-prescribed medicines; dispensed medicines; medicines, and biological products for doctors, hospitals, etc.; cosmetic preparations made by the pharmacist or of which he has full knowledge and which are sold with his unreserved backing; infant and invalid foods.

All these are categories of goods in respect of which the pharmacist's special knowledge is applied either in their actual manufacture or in their selection. The carefully-thought-out application of this knowledge will build a professional reputation for the pharmacist which, together with attention to the matters to which reference has already been made, should assure him a volume of business which cannot easily be undermined by his competitors and which will yield a higher margin of profit than could otherwise be obtained.

In considering the pharmacist's professional services their availability should be taken into account. The nature of these services is such that the need for them may arise at any time. It is true that most needs can be met during the normal hours of retail business, but there are others which may arise at any time unexpectedly and which must be met at once. Hence the pharmacist must expect to have calls upon his services after normal business hours. These calls can best be met by his living over his business premises, a practice which was common if not universal at one time, but which is now as much the exception as the rule.

The main distinction between the pharmacist, past and present, is that the former for the most part made the preparations he sold, whereas the latter does not. The change has meant a loss of satisfaction, of prestige and, at any rate on the long view, of profit. It is important that preparations should be made instead of bought wherever practicable unless the cost would be prohibitive owing to economies possible by the large-scale manufacture.

It is inherent in the nature of the weaknesses discussed above that individual action is primarily needed to remedy them. But such action can be assisted in various ways. For example, it would be an encouragement if representative bodies in pharmacy adopted an uncompromising policy in favour of retail pharmaceutical business being conducted on the lines suggested and refused to countenance any practices contrary to it. Much could also be done by using the disciplinary machinery of the Society to bring about the observance of standards of professional and business conduct consistent with the responsibility of the pharmacist towards the public and his colleagues. Equally important is the need to ensure that entrants to pharmacy are of the right type to conduct pharmaceutical business on the lines suggested and are fully instructed how to do so.

Until comparatively recently the organisation of retail trade was the sale in a small establishment, usually owned by one individual who also managed it, of goods which were either made on the premises through the exercise of a specialised technique, or which required certain technical knowledge in their sale. This tended to restrict retailing to persons who were specially qualified by apprenticeship in a particular trade and to cause traders to sell only one class or a limited number of classes of goods so that shops were differentiated by the kind of goods they sold.

Modern developments in the situation and the effect they have had upon retail pharmaceutical

practice have already been discussed in Part I of this report, but further examination of the position is now required. Retailing is moving on to a basis of organisation in which shops are distinguished primarily not by the kind of goods they sell but by the form in which the goods are sold and by the type of market for which they cater.

From a survey of the kinds of shops in existence, it appears that the rôle to be played by the independent trader in the future is a limited and subsidiary one, in which only those who provide some personal service can hope to be much more than mere distributors of packed and branded goods operating upon the fringe of the main trading areas and picking up the crumbs of business which fall from the table of the larger trading organisations.

Some of the forms which co-operation between pharmacists might take are the following: (a) Purchasing of stocks; (b) supply of goods under joint supply arrangements in connexion, for example, with public medical service schemes; (c) interchange of surplus stocks; (d) uniform selling and dispensing prices; (e) standardised shop fronts and equipments; (f) rota to provide service outside business hours; (g) differentiation in favour of proprietary goods reserved for sale by pharmacists and against those which show inadequate profit or are deficient in quality or make extravagant claims; (h) creation of a fund to provide capital to develop or close a business according to the needs of a district; (i) provision of services such as stocktaking, debt collection, window dressing; (j) advertising; (k) business research.

In addition to the direct benefits which would flow from such co-operation it would greatly facilitate joint action with the wholesale and manufacturing sections of pharmacy in any scheme for restricting to "legitimate" channels the supply of drugs and medicines to the public. Admittedly co-operation already exists between pharmacists in various ways affecting the conduct of their businesses, but the progress so far made is not sufficient to indicate that pharmacists as a body yet realise the importance of engaging in business on a co-operating basis.

The lesson of modern developments in retail trading is that traders who put their independence above co-operation must inevitably, as a class, have a lower standard of living and more onerous working conditions than they might otherwise have, however successful particular individuals may be. At first sight it might appear that the Proprietary Articles Trade Association forms an example of co-operation which shows that it is not unwillingness on the part of pharmacists to co-operate which is responsible for their failure to do so but rather the absence, real or supposed, of benefits to compensate for the necessary restriction of individual action in the case of the forms of co-operation outlined above. Such a view will not, however, survive close examination as this will show that the success of the P.A.T.A., though designed for their benefit, did not depend upon or involve the co-operation of retailers among themselves, but upon the ability of manufacturers and wholesalers to withhold supplies from them and also on the

creation of a large and growing market for proprietary goods by means of nation-wide advertising. It is true that the goodwill of retailers has been necessary, but this has not involved joint action by retailers, and had the success of the scheme depended upon such action, it is exceedingly doubtful whether it would ever have become established.

A somewhat similar situation exists in connexion with the Chemists' Friends scheme. Whatever the advantages of the C.F. scheme may be, it is unlikely that in its present form it will cause the large proprietary manufacturers to confine the sale of their products to pharmacists, particularly in view of the comparatively mild sanctions of the scheme. It would appear to need more drastic measures, including probably public control, before circumstances will be favourable to the full achievement of the end which the C.F. scheme has in view, and the scheme would be considerably strengthened if it took into account the control aspect of the question of proprietary medicines.

So far, consideration has been given only to the position of pharmacists who are engaged in business on their own account. From the point of view of the interests of pharmacy it is important that employed as well as proprietor pharmacists should be properly remunerated and enjoy satisfactory conditions of service, hence a scale of salaries, and general rules as to hours of duty, holidays, etc., appropriate to the responsibilities assumed by employed pharmacists should be drawn up and steps taken to secure their adoption. The position of unqualified employees should not be ignored, but should be similarly regulated, as pharmacists as a body have nothing to gain by there being any inducement to employing unqualified people when the circumstances justify the employment of pharmacists. A further point is the question of the proper staffing of pharmacies, again in respect of which general rules are desirable in order to ensure tolerable conditions for employees and satisfactory service for the public. There is no reason to assume that pharmacy is an exception to this general rule and consequently an organisation representing all employed pharmacists is needed to negotiate with employers' organisations and generally to watch over the interests of its members. The reluctance to unite for common purposes exhibited by proprietor pharmacists is also shown by employed pharmacists and is a weakness which needs to be overcome if any substantial improvement in their position is to be achieved.

### The Field of Legislation

The potentialities of legislation open up a field which is much more attractive to pharmacists than those already discussed, since they involve alterations in existing habits of mind and action. Such alterations are distasteful to most people, whatever department of life they may affect. This partly explains why pharmacists look to legislation to improve their conditions. By its means they could, so to speak, be lifted on to a higher plane without any change in their own arrangements or effort on their part. In advocating legislation alone



as a means of improvement they place the responsibility for the condition of pharmacy by implication upon the shoulders of the public for failing to recognise the claims of pharmacy, and the pharmacist is absolved from any blame for the position in which he finds himself.

It is not surprising, therefore, if the legislative approach to the solution of pharmaceutical problems makes a strong appeal. There is, however, a sound basis for the claim by pharmacists that they should receive further legislative protection. The main steps that have been suggested in this connexion are the limitation of pharmacies and the restriction of the sale and dispensing of medicines to pharmacists.

### Limitation of Pharmacies

The limitation of pharmacies on a district-population basis, as is the case in some continental countries, has often been advocated as a desirable reform. The principle of limiting the number of pharmacies can be justified on the grounds that anxiety concerning his livelihood militates against the maintenance of a high standard of pharmaceutical service, and encourages attention being paid to side-lines, and that a certain minimum amount of pharmaceutical business is necessary to support the capital charges and the overhead expenses involved in equipping and conducting a pharmacy efficiently. It is evident that the question of the number of pharmacies is directly linked with the number of entrants to pharmacy, and the freedom to open businesses and the number of such entrants have reacted upon each other to produce the present situation. A substantial and possibly permanent reduction in the number of entrants has now set in, and this will tend to prevent a worsening of the position, but a further reduction would appear to be necessary if the position is to improve. However, the limitation of the number of persons entering pharmacy, while exercising a broad influence upon the number of pharmacies, would not ensure that the number of pharmacies and their disposition were such as to utilise the services of pharmacists to the best advantage to themselves and the public. While, therefore, it is important that a watch should be kept on the number of entrants to pharmacy, a direct form of control of the number and disposition of pharmacies is indicated if the purpose in view is to be achieved. What would be possible under present conditions might be somewhat as follows: Any pharmacist or company desiring to open a new pharmacy would be required to publish his intention to apply for permission to do so, and a certain time would be allowed for objections to be raised by the owners of businesses already established in the neighbourhood. If no such objections were forthcoming, the application would be granted. If, however, objections were raised, they would be considered by the Authority and that body would decide whether or not they were sufficient to justify the application being refused.

### Restriction of the Sale of Drugs

The restriction to pharmacists of the sale of drugs and medicines is another legal change

that has long been advocated. Such restriction, though it would divert business to pharmacists, would not enable them to obtain all the business in medicines done by non-pharmacist traders at the present time. It is probable that all "drug stores" would have to be recognised as places where drugs could continue to be sold and also possibly shops where the sale of drugs was a subsidiary but appreciable part of the business. Nevertheless it would be a great gain to have prevented the further extension of unqualified channels for the sale of drugs.

It is sometimes contended that, although desirable, such a restriction as this would be impossible to obtain as it would constitute a monopoly and as such would be contrary to the fundamental principles which govern economic activity in this country. Such an argument is not well founded, as the tendency of case law in recent years has been to favour the development of restrictive practices of the nature of monopolies, and this spirit of tolerance has had its counterpart in the legislative field in the establishment by statute of a number of monopolies. Drugs and medicines are not ordinary commercial articles for which the limit of the market may safely be the desire and capacity of the public to purchase them. It is not in the public interest that they should be subject to the ordinary conditions of trade, and any and every method adopted to induce the public to purchase them. Moreover, medicines are products of which the public are unable to judge the quality and suitability for their purpose, and consequently those who supply them are in a confidential relationship to their customers and should be subject to professional disciplinary control. Persons who sell medicines should know their characters and properties and when it is safe and appropriate to use them.

An aspect of the matter that is not usually discussed is the question of price control. It should go far to remove criticism and to obtain public support for the proposal now under consideration if acceptance of price control were coupled with it. In this way pharmacists would signify that they had no desire to gain an undue advantage but would be willing to limit their charges to reasonable amounts.

### Restriction of Dispensing

That dispensing should be limited to pharmacists by law has traditionally been a commonplace in pharmaceutical circles. Neither medical men nor their non-pharmacist assistants can claim to have sufficient knowledge and training to undertake this work. Pharmacy and dispensing are not treated seriously in the medical curriculum. Not only is the doctor's training in pharmacy and dispensing very limited, but his training in *materia medica* and prescribing suffers from the overcrowding of the medical curriculum. In the interests of efficient prescribing every prescription ought to pass through the hands of a pharmacist. It is well known that doctors as a class are tenacious of their right to continue to dispense medicines, and this attitude is understandable. However, the degree of medical work undertaken by pharmacists is not comparable with the extent to

which doctors undertake pharmaceutical work and, even if pharmacists agreed to give it up in return for the dispensing now done by doctors, it is doubtful whether this would have an appreciable effect in causing the public to consult medical practitioners more than they do at present. Nor, if it did, would this be so much to the advantage of the medical profession as might appear, since counter prescribing tends to prevent the doctor's time being taken up with simple ailments. Consequently counter prescribing is to a greater or lesser extent an integral part of retail pharmaceutical business, and, so long as that business is carried on, so long will counter prescribing be associated with it.

Returning now to the main question, even upon the most optimistic view of the matter it would probably be impracticable by legislation to do more than secure for pharmacists the dispensing of the private prescriptions of doctors newly in practice, leaving the established practitioners with the right to dispense as they have done in the past. On this basis it would be many years before pharmacists would benefit substantially, and by that time other changes would probably have been brought about which would have the effect of securing all dispensing for pharmacists without incurring the opposition of the medical profession.

### Public Health Developments

These changes would result from the extension of public provision for medical attention to a much larger proportion of the whole population. This would provide for pharmacists the dispensing for so much of the population as to represent the practical achievement of the objective in view, and it would appear therefore that the most promising line for pharmacy to take in this matter is to join in the advocacy of an expansion of the National Health Insurance service or the adoption of a pharmaceutically-similar service on a widespread scale and to use its influence to secure such a development as soon as possible rather than to embark upon a course of action to secure the sole right to undertake private dispensing. In connexion with the N.H.I. scheme the question of the terms upon which pharmacists undertake the supply of medicines under the scheme needs attention. It would appear that the first step to deal with the matter should be to examine the situation with a view to ascertaining: (1) the relation between the number of prescriptions dispensed and the cost of dispensing them in regard to both ingredients and overhead services; and (2) the variations which may exist in such cost as between different individual businesses and as between different types of businesses. Such information would provide the necessary guidance in deciding the policy to be adopted concerning payment for N.H.I. dispensing.

In addition to the three kinds of legislative changes outlined above, there are other kinds to which consideration should be given. Another subject which requires consideration from the legislative point of view is proprietary medicines. The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, has carried proprietary medicine reform a stage

further in requiring the disclosure of composition and in prohibiting the advertising of remedies for certain diseases, but leaves untouched the principle of such medicines and, in general, the question of the claims made for them. In spite of the statutory and other improvements which have been made voluntarily since the report of the Royal Commission in 1914, the position is still far from satisfactory and much remains to be done. It is as desirable as ever it was that there should be power to control the composition of, the claims made for, and the form of advertising of proprietary medicines. It is important pharmacy should adopt a vigorous attitude in support of the principles of proprietary medicine control and take the initiative in the formulation and advocacy of a policy to give practical effect to them. This would not only have a favourable effect upon the prestige of pharmacy, but would help towards the improvement of retail pharmaceutical business by weakening the hold which proprietary medicines have upon the public mind.

### Future Developments

By the adoption and application of the various proposals in this report, individual, collective and legislative, substantial changes would be brought about in the organisation of retail pharmaceutical business which would transform it from its present predominantly private and individualistic form into a form of organisation in the nature of a semi-public service. Such a development, though designed with regard to present circumstances, would be equally if not more important in relation to future developments in the field of public health. The course of events is determining that every stage in the evolution of a medicine from its formulation through the selection and elaboration of the material of which it is composed to the use of the finished article, comes within the scope of the pharmacist: In other words, that his rôle is becoming that of the expert on medicines in all instead of only in certain of their aspects.

In order that the pharmacist may have adequate opportunities to fulfil this rôle and meet the need which he alone can fill, and that he should be adequately remunerated for his services, two conditions are necessary: First, collaboration between pharmacists, doctors and other health workers under a system which integrates their activities; and, secondly, a basis of payment for pharmaceutical work which takes into account the advisory function of the pharmacist as well as his function as a producer and supplier of medicines.

### Summary of Main Conclusions

(1) There is need for improvement in the conditions under which retail pharmaceutical business is conducted.

(2) The present unsatisfactory state of affairs is due to internal as well as external causes.

(3) More attention should be paid to efficient business methods and policy and to relations with medical men and the public.

(4) The professional aspect of pharmacy should take precedence over the commercial in the conduct of retail pharmaceutical business.



(5) Certain steps should be taken to secure the observance by pharmacists of conclusions 3 and 4 and to ensure that entrants to pharmacy are fitted to practise pharmacy in the sense of these conclusions.

(6) Modern developments make it increasingly difficult for independent businesses to provide tolerable conditions for those engaged in them, and a system of co-operation between independent businesses is essential if their economic position is to be maintained and improved.

(7) To make such a system effective may require the application of compulsory powers.

(8) Employed pharmacists should be organised to protect and advance their interests.

(9) Control should be exercised over the opening of new pharmacies.

(10) Except under certain conditions the sale of drugs and medical products should be restricted to pharmacists and be subject to price control.

(11) Public provision for the supply of dispensed medicines as under N.H.I. and similar schemes should be extended to the population generally upon a basis of remuneration which represents an adequate reward to the pharmacist for his work. Any application to be included in the list of contractors for supplying N.H.I. medicines should be granted only if there is need for additional facilities for obtaining such medicines in the district concerned.

(12) The composition, the claims made for and advertising of proprietary medicines should be controlled.

(13) Modern developments are modifying the rôle of the pharmacist from that of predominantly a producer and supplier of medicines to one in which this function is equalled by that of adviser to doctors, other health workers and the public upon pharmaceutical matters. The course of events is determining that the pharmacist should become the expert on medicines in all, instead of only in certain, of their aspects.

(14) Only under public service conditions can the pharmacist find full scope to exercise his calling and be remunerated upon a basis which takes into account his advisory function in addition to his function in preparing and supplying medicines.

(15) Pharmacists should support the principle that the prevention and treatment of disease should be organised as a public service, and should join with other interested bodies and individuals in devising the best form of organisation which would embody this principle in a manner which, while having due regard to other interests, would enable pharmacy fully to play its part under conditions of reasonable material well-being for its practitioners.

## SECTION II

### Survey of Wholesale and Manufacturing Pharmacy

The survey of wholesale and manufacturing pharmacy contained in Part I of the report disclosed a number of weaknesses in the organisa-

tion of this branch of pharmaceutical practice. In order to remedy these weaknesses, the isolation which still exists between individual firms needs to be broken down, and a common policy for the whole of the trade developed.

The conclusions are summarised as follows—

(1) A common policy for the wholesale and manufacturing branch of pharmacy should be adopted, aimed at securing, among other things, uniformity of practice, specialisation in production, allocation of trading areas, amalgamation, research, and development of the export trade.

(2) Endeavour should be made to secure agreement between merchants, wholesalers and manufacturers, and retailers to limit the distribution of drugs to "legitimate" channels.

(3) The needs of wholesale and manufacturing pharmacy require that pharmacists engaged in it should be pharmaceutical chemists, and consideration should be given to the inclusion in the Society's educational policy of special provision for this branch of pharmacy.

## SECTION III

### Survey of Hospital Pharmacy

The lines along which improvements in the position of hospital pharmacy should proceed have already been discussed to a considerable extent in Part I of the report, and what is said here is by way of supplementing the proposals already mentioned.

Although many pharmacists who are chemists and druggists fill hospital posts with distinction, it is becoming increasingly advisable for pharmacists who desire to take up hospital pharmacy as a career to possess the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification, preferably obtained through the medium of a Bachelor of Pharmacy degree, and this applies particularly to the larger hospitals. In connexion with the position of pharmacists in teaching hospitals, it is worthy of consideration whether steps should not be taken to develop among such pharmacists a common policy regarding problems of their work. The position of the hospital pharmacist in relation to biochemical analysis needs careful consideration. While there is everything to be said for such pharmacists, in common with other pharmacists, having a knowledge of biochemical analysis so that they can appreciate the part which it plays in the treatment of disease, the question whether they should undertake biochemical analysis themselves depends largely upon the circumstances of each case. In connexion with the remuneration of hospital pharmacists, more systematic action than has yet been taken would seem required to bring about the necessary improvement.

The main conclusions are summarised as follows—

(1) Steps should be taken to ensure that every hospital containing 100 beds or more employs at least one pharmacist and that suitable arrangements for the supply of medicines by pharmacists are made by hospitals having less than 100 beds.

(2) The best qualified and most enterprising pharmacists should be encouraged to take up

hospital posts, and hospital authorities should be advised to give preference to holders of the Ph.C. qualification. Consideration should be given to the inclusion in the Society's educational policy of special provision for hospital pharmacy.

(3) Every municipal and county authority should be urged to establish under pharmaceutical control a central service for the medical supplies required for its health services.

(4) Special attention should be given to the appointment of head pharmacists at teaching hospitals and to the possibility of ensuring a common policy on the problems with which they have to deal. Efforts should also be made to secure the appointment of suitably qualified pharmacists as lecturers in chemistry in medical schools.

(5) The elements of biochemical analysis should be included in the course for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination. Consideration should be given to the question whether a more extensive course than that now prescribed should not be required for the award of the post-graduate diploma.

(6) A scale of recommended salaries for hospital posts of various kinds should be drawn up and steps taken to secure its adoption by hospital authorities.

## SECTION IV

### The Position of the Pharmaceutical Society

This section deals with such matters as the origin of the Society, objects, powers and duties, membership of the Society, government of the Society, local organisation, Scottish organisation, British Pharmaceutical Conference, education examinations and qualifications and activities of the Society.

Summary of main conclusions of Section IV—

(1) The Society's general constitutional position is satisfactory subject to the Charter object relating to "those who carry on business as chemists and druggists" being interpreted as though these words were replaced by the word "pharmacists."

(2) Steps should be taken with a view to establishing machinery representative of the Society and other organisations having interests in pharmacy for the purpose of determining a common policy.

(3) The number of members of Council appointed by the Privy Council should be increased, the additional members being pharmacists.

(4) The Society should ultimately cease to hold its own Intermediate examination, and the standard represented by that examination should be raised to the standard of an intermediate B.Sc. examination.

(5) The length of the course for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination should ultimately be extended to that of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination and successful candidates admitted to both the Register of Chemists and Druggists and the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. The two

registers should then be replaced by one register.

(6) Education beyond the registration stage should be in the form of specialised courses leading to diplomas and possibly fellowship of the Society.

(7) The establishment of an assistant's qualification is not advisable under present conditions.

(8) All the present activities of the Society should be continued.

(9) Further activity by the Society is desirable in a number of directions, such as promoting research and post-graduate education, closer relation with medical profession, and securing the observance of uniform standards of practice.

(10) The formation of an organisation adequately representing the interests of employed pharmacists is desirable.

## SECTION V

### Concluding Remarks

In this report an attempt has been made to deal comprehensively with the problems of pharmacy and to indicate how they may be solved. The sectional treatment of the subject, though necessary in view of its complicated nature, has meant in some cases the overlapping of proposals due to the same aspect being common to two or more sections and in other cases proposals in different sections having to be taken together in order to bring out their full effect and their mutually supporting character. It is not, however, the Committee's function to indicate how their proposals should be carried into effect: their task is discharged in having mapped out the course which should be followed to improve the conditions under which pharmacy is practised and in having provided a standard towards the attainment of which pharmacists, both as individuals and as organised in the Society and in sectional bodies, should direct their actions.

The absence from the report of any reference to conditions brought about by the war perhaps needs some comment. The effect of the war has not been so much to create new problems as to accentuate old ones. The Committee desire to place on record their belief that pharmacists have no reason to be despondent about the future of their calling. Pharmacists can look forward with confidence to their services continuing to be required in the performance of a task both dignified and of high purpose. Moreover, given boldness and imagination on the part of the pharmacists in dealing with their problems along the lines proposed in this report and a recognition on the part of the public of the just claims of pharmacy this task can be performed under conditions which will be acceptable to pharmacists and at the same time give satisfaction to those whom they serve.

### Members of the Committee

The following are the members of the Committee.—*Appointed by the Council of the Society.*

—Mr. T. Marns (chairman), Mr. N. J. Gordon



Clark, Mr. H. Davis, Mr. W. Deacon, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Mr. T. Guthrie, Mr. H. M. Hirst, Mrs. J. K. Irvine, Mr. W. Lee, Mr. J. F. McNeal, Mr. G. R. Knox Mawer, Mr. A. Mortimer, Mr. T. E. Neathercoat, Mr. J. Rodgers, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Mr. H. Skinner, Mr. F. G. Wells. *Appointed by the Branch Representatives.*—Mr. W. S. Culbert, Mr. J. L. Hirst, Mr. E. Ratcliffe, Mr. F. C. Wilson. *Secretary.*—Mr. H. N. Linstead. *Assistant Secretary.*—Mr. F. W. Adams.

## Far-Eastern Products

THE outbreak of war in the Far East has been reflected in a note of uncertainty, accompanied by considerable inquiry, in the London drug markets. During the early part of the week holders of supplies of Far-Eastern goods have been busy taking stock of the new position, and most prices for these goods have become more or less nominal. While it is believed that fair quantities of Far-Eastern products are held in this country, a considerable proportion of the material appears to be in the hands of speculative interests outside the trade. The new developments have not affected the position of goods of Japanese origin, as importation of these products has been at a standstill for some time. Chinese produce will undoubtedly become difficult, but it is hoped that, when conditions settle down, China will again be able to deliver the goods, as she has always done in the past. Price rises are already recorded for such products as camphor, menthol and peppermint oil, and big inquiries are being received from consumers, who are naturally anxious to cover their future requirements. Substantial increases in quoted sales prices for spot supplies of these goods would not appear to be justified. Such price movements would be infringements of the Prices of Goods and Services Act, and the authorities are fully alive to undesirable speculative elements affecting the market position.

## Old Photographs and Salvage

AN appeal to those contributing to salvage schemes has recently been the subject of letters in "The Times." Correspondents have called attention (as we did in the *C. & D.*, November, 22, p. 245) to the fact the articles of real historical value should be saved, not salvaged. Mr. C. Harvard Gibbs-Smith pointed out that the salvage effort would scarcely be affected if the photographs indicated below were pre-

served: (1) All photographs prior to the invention of the dry plate in 1871. Costume or other details (apart from technical questions) will generally suffice to date such photographs if actual dates are not known. (2) Important exceptions after that date must be left to the good judgment of individuals. Special care should be taken of topographical views of scenes now changed; of portraits of well-known characters, especially those by Julia Cameron (generally signed) and Hollyer; of *genre* and everyday life scenes up to the beginning of the last war, like those by Paul Martin. (3) Particular attention should be paid to the very early works of photography, including printed books with actual photographs pasted in. The rarest are those by Fox Talbot. All photographs prior to 1851 are ranked as "primitives" and very rare, and owners of daguerreotypes should bear in mind never to remove them from their frames, still less from their hermetically sealed glass covers. Topographical daguerreotypes are especially rare. (4) The little so-called *Carte-de-visite* photographs that were very common after 1854. (5) Photographs bearing the names Fox Talbot, Daguerre, Octavius Hill, Beato, and Nadar; Fenton's photographs of the royal family and of the Crimean War; Brady's of the American Civil War; early travel photographs.

## Dust-borne Infection

It is known that *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* survive drying and can be recovered from the dust of rooms inhabited by infected patients. Edwards ("Lancet," November 29, p. 664) has investigated the possibility that dust might be a factor in the spread of influenza. He found that after impregnation of a blanket with a suspension of influenza virus, the virus survived drying under ordinary atmospheric conditions, and could be distributed in the air on dust particles by shaking the blanket. Virus could be demonstrated on dry dust exposed near a ferret infected with influenza. Between 1 and 10 per cent. was found to survive on a variety of materials including household dust, but, if drying took place slowly in a humid atmosphere, as little as 0.01 per cent. survived. There was little depreciation after three days; 10 per cent. might persist for a week and 1 per cent. for a fortnight. Disappearance of virus was much more rapid when impregnated materials were kept at 37° C. or in the light.

## TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, December 10

THE main topic of interest in the London drug markets this week has been the new situation created by the Japanese attacks on British and American possessions in the Far East. While the spread of the war to the Pacific will undoubtedly affect future shipments of drugs from this part of the world, it is too early, at this stage, to form any clear estimate of the situation. So far, the products chiefly concerned are those of Chinese origin, and spot holders of these goods have been taking stock of the position. The effect on Japanese goods will, of course, be negligible, as importation from that country has been at a standstill for some time past. Business in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS has been fairly steady throughout the week, with the demand not heavy. Most prices are at the levels recorded last week. ACETANILIDE has continued to attract some attention. Makers of BISMUTH SALTS announce a small advance in BISMUTH SUBGALLATE. HEXAMINE is firm. SULPHONAL is likely to become dearer. Supplies of TANNIC ACID are restricted and prices are firm.

### Crude Drugs

Demand for these products, with a few notable exceptions, has been moderate. Importation of Japanese AGAR has been discontinued for some time, so no change is to be expected as a result of the new international situation. Demand for Cape ALOES has been maintained. Many inquiries have been received from consumers for Sumatra BENZOIN, and prices of any available spot supplies are at rather higher levels. Holders of BUCHU appear to be disinclined to sell. Inquiry for CAMPHOR has been substantial, but no Japanese appears to be available on spot; prices of English refined have been temporarily withdrawn. There are no signs of replenishments of CASCARA SAGRADA, and present prices for any available small supplies would be at considerably higher levels. Values of DRAGON'S BLOOD show no tendency to rise. Some grades of GINGER are at lower prices. A big demand has been received for MENTHOL from consumers anxious to cover their requirements. RHUBARB has been in good inquiry throughout the week.

### Essential Oils

Trade in oils has again been quiet, and price changes have been few. Among the oils likely to be affected by the latest war developments are ANISE (STAR), CAJUPUT, CASSIA, CITRONELLA (JAVA), PATCHOULI and PEPPERMINT. It is also possible that prices of American oils may tend to firm up in accordance with changes in that country. ANISE (STAR) continues scarce, and high prices are being asked for any available spot supplies. CAJUPUT is firm and scarce. No supplies of CASSIA are available. CEDARWOOD is scarce on spot, and the price is nominal. CINNAMON LEAF is firm. LEMONGRASS is firm. Demand for British-made synthetic MUSTARD has been maintained. Many inquiries have been received from consumers for CHINESE PEPPERMINT, and spot business is reported to have been carried through at higher prices. SASSAFRAS is dearer at source, and the spot price has moved up in sympathy.

### Exchange Rates on London

The following Bank of England fixed rates were ruling at the opening on December 10: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Java, 7.60 florins; Buenos Aires, 17.02 paper pesos; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner. The Chinese national dollar was quoted on December 9 at 3½d., sellers, the rate of December 8 being 2¾d. to 3⅞d.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—In steady demand, with prices unchanged at between 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

ASPIRIN.—In steady, routine demand at the following prices:—

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 1 lb. . .	3 10½	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. . .	3 9½	3 7½	—	—	—
From 7 lb. . .	3 8½	3 6½	3 6½	—	—
From 14 lb. . .	3 7½	3 5½	3 5½	3 5	—
From 28 lb. . .	3 6½	3 4½	3 4½	3 4	3 3½
1 cwt. . . . .	2 11½	2 9½	2 9½	2 9*	2 8½
5 cwt. . . . .	2 11	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½*	2 8
10 cwt. . . . .	2 10	2 8½	2 7½	2 7½*	2 7

\* 8 x 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, ¼d. per lb. less. Sale is subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any



quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if converted into tablets, not to sell any number at prices or terms below scale current at time of sale.

**ASPIRIN TABLETS.**—British makers' prices are steady, as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. 1½d.; 5,000, 2s. 11½d.; 10,000, 2s. 10½d.; 25,000, 2s. 8½d.; 50,000, 2s. 7½d.; 100,000, 2s. 6½d.; 250,000, 2s. 6d.; 500,000, 2s. 5½d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 4½d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 3½d. per 1,000.

**ATROPINE.**—Makers' prices are steady at former rates: ALKALOID, 21s. per oz.; 4 oz., 20s. 6d. and 25 oz., 20s. per oz. **SULPHATE**, 16s. 6d. per oz. 4 oz., 16s. and 25 oz., 15s. 6d. per oz. Bottles, under 5-gm. or ¼-oz., corked, 3d.; stoppered, 5d.; 5-gm. to 25-gm. or ¼-oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 6d.; 25-gm. or 1-oz., corked, 3½d.; stoppered, 7½d.; 50-gm. or 2-oz., corked, 4d.; stoppered, 9d. each; 100-gm. and over, included in price; tubes, per 100, 5-gr., 10s. 6d.; 10-gr., 12s. 3d.; 15-gr., 14s.

**BARBITONE.**—In limited supply, with the price unchanged at in the region of 40s. per lb.

**BENZOIC ACID.**—Reasonable supplies are stated to be available for medical purposes, and prices unaltered at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.

**BISMUTH SALTS.**—Makers announce an increase of 3d. per lb. for SUBGALLATE. Other prices are unchanged:—

Salt	Under 4 lb.	4 lb. and under 8 lb.	8 lb. and under 28 lb.	28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	Not less than 1 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carbonate ..	11 3	10 9	10 0	8 7	8 4
Citrate ..	13 4	12 10	12 1	10 4	10 1
Nitrate, cryst.	7 7	7 1	6 4	5 7	5 4
Oxide ..	15 4	14 10	14 1	12 0	11 9
Salicylate ..	11 9	11 3	10 6	9 0	8 9
Subchloride	14 11	14 5	13 8	11 8	11 5
Subgallate ..	12 10	12 4	11 7	10 1	9 10
Subnitrate ..	9 11	9 5	8 8	7 6	7 3

Rebate of threepence per lb. allowed off 1-cwt. prices on sales of not less than 2 cwt., or against contracts of not less than 2 cwt., provided whole of contract quantity is ordered within three months. Contracts subject to rise-and-fall clause. Prices net; payments in fourteen days. For quantities of 28 lb. and upwards, in the home trade, an extra charge of threepence per lb. is made for 1-lb. cartons and 1-lb. parcels, even when repacking into cartons or parcels is effected by purchaser. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. are not subject to this extra charge. Under present conditions all prices and sale terms are without engagement.

**BORAX.**—Minimum one-ton lots are quoted by makers as follows: B.P., granulated, £39 10s. per ton; crystals, £40 10s.; and powder, £41 per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

**BORIC ACID.**—Makers' prices for minimum one-ton lots are as follows: B.P., granulated, £60 15s. per ton; crystals, £61 15s.; and powder, £62 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

**CITRATES.**—Makers' prices for POTASSIUM, B.P., are given in the table below, and prices

of SODIUM, B.P., are at one penny lb. below, and IRON and AMMONIUM (SCALES), B.P., at threepence per lb. above the tabulated prices:—

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 4 lb. ..	3 3	—	—	—	—
From 7 lb. ..	3 2	3 0½	—	—	—
From 14 lb. ..	3 1	2 11½	2 10½	—	—
From 28 lb. to 1 cwt.	3 0	2 10½	2 9½	2 9½	—
	2 11	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½	2 8

Prices net. All packages charged extra. It is a condition of sale that buyers shall not re-sell at prices below the values given.

**HEXAMINE.**—Dealers' prices for fine crystals are firmly maintained at around 2s. per lb.

**METHYL SALICYLATE.**—Makers' current quotations are as follows: Five cwt., rs. 8½d. per lb.; one cwt., rs. 9d.; smaller lots, in bottles, rs. 11d. per lb.

**PHENAZONE.**—Dealers would require approximately 19s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots, up to about 23s. 6d. per lb. for small quantities.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN.**—No changes have been notified in makers' prices: Less than 7 lb., 4s. 2d. per lb.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 3s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

**QUININE.**—The sterling price for sulphate, based on American dollars, remains at £14 17s. 5d. per 100 oz., f.o.b. Java.

**SACCHARIN.**—The Convention price for 550 material is unchanged at 98s. 4d. per lb. Prices are not subject to official control.

**SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).**—Makers' prices are as follows: 1-5 cwt. (28-lb. parcels), rs. 8½d.; 28 lb.—1 cwt. (28-lb. parcels), 2s. 0½d.; from 14 lb. (14-lb. parcels), 2s. 2d.; from 7 lb. (7-lb. parcels), 2s. 3½d.; from 4 lb. (4-lb. parcels), 2s. 4½d.; under 4 lb. (1-lb. parcels), 2s. 7½d. per lb.

**SANTONIN.**—Makers' prices are as follows: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).**—Makers' prices per lb. are as follows: 1 ton (28-lb. parcels), 1s. 11d.; from 5 cwt. (28-lb. parcels), 1s. 11d.; from 1 cwt. (28-lb. parcels), 2s.; from 28 lb. (28-lb. parcels), 2s. 5½d.; from 14 lb. (14-lb. parcels), 2s. 6½d.; from 7 lb. (7-lb. parcels), 2s. 7½d.; from 4 lb. (4-lb. parcels), 2s. 9½d.; under 4 lb. (1-lb. parcels), 3d. per lb.

**SULPHALON.**—Firm and in short supply. Value would be in the region of 40s. to 45s. per lb., according to quantity.

**TANNIC ACID.**—Supplies are restricted, and the value is firm at about 6s. 6d. per lb.

**VANILLIN.**—Makers' prices are at the levels previously quoted: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt.; 20s. per lb.; one cwt., 20s. 3d.; 56 lb., 20s. 6d.; less than 56 lb., 20s. 9d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

## Crude Drugs

**AGAR.**—Not substantially affected by the new international developments. Stocks are low, and prices are more or less nominal. Unrestricted No. 1 would now be worth about 47s. per ton on spot. Kobe No. 1 for medicinal use is also short supply and difficult to find under about 5s. per lb. Material for bacteriological use is offered at around 20s. per lb.

**ALOES.**—There are no offers of Curaçao; demand for Cape is maintained, and the price could be about 55s. per cwt.

**ANTIMONY.**—English regulus is unchanged at 20 per ton, delivered, for minimum 90 per cent. Canadian high-grade is not quoted.

**BALSAMS.**—*Tolu* is rather short on spot, and holders would require about 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. *Canada*, spot, about 7s. 9d. per lb.; *Guaiaba*, B.P., 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; and *Peru*, spot, about 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, ex store U.K.

**BELLADONNA.**—Some Indian root is reported to be, for which about 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. would be required. Spot supplies appear to have been cleared. Indian leaves, in small supply, are offered at about 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot.

**BENZOIN.**—Many inquiries have been received for Sumatra, and spot prices are now at about 10s. per cwt. For free almondy, on spot, about 12s. 5d. per cwt. is being asked.

**BISMUTH METAL.**—Business has been moderate at 6s. 3d. per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

**BUCHU.**—Prices are about unchanged on the whole. Holders of spot leaves willing to sell would require about 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. for green rounds, and about 3s. 9d. for ovals.

**CAMPHOR.**—Inquiry has been on a substantial scale, but no Japanese appears to be available on spot. Holders of Chinese powder, B.P., just added, are quoting 10s. per lb. Stocks of Chinese powder previously mentioned appear to have gone to consumption. Prices of English refined have been temporarily withdrawn, but quotations may be obtained on application.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Quiet, with prices unchanged. Holders of small supplies of Chinese would now require about 8s. 6d. per lb. Russian would not be had.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Business has been small, and values are at the levels recorded last week. *Black*, Aleppo greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; *Bombay*, 5s. 6d.; *Mangalore* seed, 5s. 3d.; shipment, Aleppo greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; *Bombay* seed, 4s. 10d., c.i.f.; *Mangalore* bleached A, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.; *Mangalore* bleached B, 4s. 9d., c.i.f.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—There are no signs of any replenishments coming along. The present spot price of any small available supplies would be in the region of 210s. to 220s. per cwt., according to the holder and age of the bark.

**CASCARILLA.**—Demand is not important, and holders continue to quote quill at around 12s. 6d. per lb., and siftings at about 3s. 3d. per lb. on spot.

**CHILLIES.**—A fair demand has continued, but business is of small importance. Zanzibar on

spot is quoted at 175s. per cwt., with sellers of Mombasa at the same figure; Sierra Leone and Sudan are both quoted at 175s., duty paid.

**CLOVES.**—Steady, with values unchanged, Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 4d. per lb., sellers; grade 2-afloat, sellers at 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.; Mada. gascar unquoted.

**COLCHICUM.**—Spot stocks of corms appear to have been cleared. Holders would require about 3s. per lb. for any Indian that may remain. No seeds are available.

**COLOCYNTH.**—In quiet demand, with dealers' spot prices for small quantities of fine white pulp firm at between 3s. 6d. and 4s. per lb., according to quantity.

**DANDELION ROOT.**—Dealers quote Indian root at about 155s. per cwt., ex store.

**DERRIS ROOT.**—Dealers quote 18 per cent. ether extract at about 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

**DIGITALIS LEAVES.**—Portuguese leaves are firmer on spot at around 135s. per cwt., ex store.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Present stocks are reported fair, and prices have shown no tendency to rise. Fair re-boiled would be worth about 130 per cwt. on spot, and No. 2 re-boiled would fetch about 125 per cwt.

**ERGOT.**—Exceedingly quiet. Spot values are in the region of 7s. 3d. per lb., with shipment at about 7s. per lb., c.i.f.

The quantity of Spanish ergot estimated to have been placed on the market during the current season is from 175,000 to 200,000 kilos, a figure slightly above an average year's output. Little or no carry-over is reported from 1940.

**GAMBOGE.**—Inquiry maintained, but no supplies available.

**GINGER.**—Prices of some grades are a shade lower on the week. West African, sellers on spot at about 170s. per cwt. Cochinchina, unwashed, spot, 177s.; afloat, 172s. 6d.; shipment, new-crop, 75s., c.i.f. Jamaica, No. 3, on spot, 200s.

Areas under ginger in Malabar and South Kanara up to August 25 are computed to be 10,900 acres and 600 acres, against 12,000 acres and 800 acres in the previous year. The condition of the crop is stated to be satisfactory.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Business quiet. Unrestricted Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, about 230s. per cwt.; shipment, nominal at 70s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—Official first-hand, wholesale and retail prices for imported honey and maximum retail prices for home-produced honey are unaltered. Full particulars of prices were given in the *C. & D.*, August 30, p. 119.

**HYDRASTIS.**—Quiet, with spot quotations for f.a.q. nominal at about 22s. per lb., and for 3 per cent., about 27s. per lb.

**IPCACUANHA.**—In quiet demand, with prices about unchanged. *Matto Grosso*, spot, about 17s. 6d. per lb. Shipment, new-crop, January–February, about 15s. to 15s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; afloat, 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. *Minas*, spot, about 12s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Current prices for EXT. IPCAC. 110 are as follows: B.P., 1932, under three winchesters quarts, 26s. per lb.; three and under six winchesters, 25s. 6d.; six and under twelve winchesters, 25s.; twelve winchesters and over,



24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three winchesters, 24s. per lb.; three and under six winchesters, 23s. 6d.; six and under twelve winchesters, 23s.; twelve winchesters and over, 22s. 6d. per lb., all prices net.

**JABORANDI.**—Dealers would require about 85s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. for any small available spot supplies.

**LOBELIA HERB.**—Small supplies are firmly held on spot for about 3s. per lb.

**MENTHOL.**—The Far-Eastern situation has caused a heavy demand, and there are buyers of any available spot supplies at 65s. per lb. Some afloat business is reported done at 55s. per lb. Limited quantities of B.P. synthetic are understood to be occasionally available from British makers at between 11s. 6d. and 15s. per lb., according to quantity.

**MERCURY.**—Prices for quantities of over 7 lb. are subject to the Control of Mercury (No. 6) Order (C. & D., May 10, 3. 295). Quantities of 7 lb. and under were decontrolled by the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (C. & D., October 18, p. 86). Official prices range between £48 and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse London.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—Spanish bitter quarters would be worth about 3s. 9d. per lb. on spot, and Spanish sweet about 3s. 3d. per lb. Thin-cut, about 4s. per lb.

**PEPPERS.**—The maximum spot price in bond of unpicked whole black Lampung is 5d. per lb., and of whole white Muntok, 8d. per lb.

The first report on the 1941 pepper crop in Madras Province gives the area under cultivation up to August 25 in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara as 105,900 acres (97,000 acres in Malabar and 8,900 acres in South Kanara), against an estimated 102,500 acres (94,000 acres in Malabar and 8,500 acres in South Kanara) in the corresponding period of the previous year. The yield is expected to be normal.

**PIMENTO.**—Steady and unchanged, with spot sellers at 2s. per lb.; shipment, December-January, is nominal at 140s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Exports of pimento from Jamaica during the seven months January-July, 1941, amounted to £71,091, against £46,735 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**PODOPHYLLUM.**—Dealers are quoting small supplies of *Emodi* at approximately 65s. per cwt., ex store.

**PYRETHRUM.**—Dealers report prices for Kenya flowers unchanged at between 175s. and 185s. per cwt., ex store, according to quantity. Price to importers of large quantities would be at appropriately lower figures.

**QUILLAIA BARK.**—Spot supplies of crushed bark are now small, and holders would require about 140s. per cwt., ex store.

**RHUBARB.**—A good deal of inquiry has been received during the week, but supplies seem to be fairly plentiful. Rough-round, business done on spot at 6s. 9d. per lb., with 7s. to 7s. 3d. now asked. Shensi, spot, about 8s. 6d. per lb.

**RUBBER.**—Unquoted until further notice. Exports during November from the Malayan

restriction area are estimated at 48,400 tons. Exports from Ceylon during the same month totalled 8,517 tons, against 8,375 tons in October.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Native reddish is quoted by dealers at approximately 2s. 9d. per lb.

**SEEDS.**—**ANISE.**—Turkish, spot, nominal at 155s., duty paid. **CANARY.**—Nothing available on spot. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch, spot, nominal at 350s. **CORIANDE.**—Morocco, spot, nominal at 190s., duty paid; Indian, 175s., duty free; English, 190s. **CUMIN.**—Malta, spot, quoted at 155s., duty free; Indian, 150s., duty free. **DILL.**—Indian, spot, nominal at 150s., duty free. **FENNEL.**—Indian, spot, 85s., duty free; Iran, 87s. 6d., duty paid. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco, spot, nominal at 95s., duty paid; Indian, 85s., duty free. **MUSTARD.**—English, 115s. to 125s., according to quality.

**SENEGA.**—In poor supply, with spot material worth 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. Demand is small.

**SENNA.**—Hand-picked Alexandrian pods would be worth between 4s. 6d. and 5s. per lb. on spot. Hand-picked Tinnevely pods are valued at from 1s. 1d. up to 1s. 5d. per lb., for selected; f.a.q. would be worth about 7½d.

The "Indian Trade Journal" estimates the area sown with senna in 1940-41 in the districts of Ramnad and Tinnevely at 6,400 acres (1,200 acres in Ramnad and 5,200 acres in Tinnevely), against the corresponding estimate of 5,200 acres (1,000 acres in Ramnad and 4,200 acres in Tinnevely) in the previous year. In Ramnad, the dry crop was adversely affected by the heavy November floods and the yield per acre is expected to be only 80 per cent. of the normal. In Tinnevely, rains were sufficient and there was enough water for irrigation: the yield per acre of both dry senna and wet senna is therefore expected to be normal. On this basis, the yield is estimated at 1,900 tons of senna leaves (210 tons in Ramnad and 1,690 tons in Tinnevely) and 320 tons of senna pods (40 tons in Ramnad and 280 tons in Tinnevely), as against the corresponding estimate of 1,200 tons of senna leaves (200 tons in Ramnad and 1,000 tons in Tinnevely) and 200 tons of senna pods (40 tons in Ramnad and 160 tons in Tinnevely) in the previous year. The senna market has recently been active. The freight situation to the U.S.A. has been somewhat easier and as a result demand increased. Tinnevely leaves were eagerly taken up and prices paid averaged Rupees 40 per candy of 500 lb. for leaves size 3, Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 for leaves size 2 and from Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 for leaves size 1; for pods, up to Rs. 80 was obtained for good quality, whilst f.a.q. realised Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. The main exports were to the United States of America, the United Kingdom taking only a small quantity. Exports to Indian coast ports and other destinations were also on a small scale. Satur senna realised from Rs. 23 to Rs. 30 according to quality; the normal markets for this quality (France, Belgium, etc.) being closed. The better grades were mixed with Tinnevely leaves, and the lower grades were sold to Indian ports. The season is almost over, and probably not more than 2,000 bales are still unsold. The Tinnevely crop was below normal in yield and quality owing partly to reduced acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions.

**SHELLAC.**—Firm. Standard TN orange, spot, 180s. per cwt., sellers; shipment, 149s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f. Fine orange, spot, 180s. to 225s. quoted, with pure button unquoted.

**SQUILL.**—The spot value of Portuguese remains at about 90s. to 95s. per cwt.; Indian, on spot, would fetch between 95s. and 100s. per cwt.

**TORAX.**—The present value of spot supplies would be about 8s. 9d. per lb.

**STRAMONIUM LEAVES.**—Spot, Indian, about 10s. to 100s. per cwt.

**TONKA BEANS.**—Dealers quote fair frosted tea on spot at about 4s. 6d. per lb.

**FRAGACANTH.**—Quiet. Medium grades are cited as follows: No. 1, white, £145; No. 2, white, £122; No. 3, white, £100; pale leaf, 60; amber leaf, £65; red leaf, from £28; body and hoggy, from £10 to £15, ex store.

**TURMERIC.**—Spot, Madras finger, quoted at 10s. ex wharf London, and 80s. ex store Glasgow; parcels now afloat are quoted at 75s., f., U.K. ports.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Business is of small proportions. Indian, spot, about 135s. per cwt., ex store.

**WAXES.**—Quiet and unchanged. BEES'.—Spot, 265s.; in bond, 250s.; Dar-es-Salaam, nominal at 267s. 6d. Japanese, first three kinds, spot, duty paid, 240s. CARNAUBA.—Spot, fatty grey, 435s.; chalky grey, 430s.; meira, 550s.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

**ALMOND.**—Supplies are severely restricted, and no quotations are available.

**ANISE (STAR).**—Demand has been exceptionally good, but stocks are small. For spot, in drums, about 34s. per lb. has been mentioned.

**ANISE.**—Steady at approximately 9s. to 10s. per lb., according to quantity.

**BOIS DE ROSE.**—Dealers' prices for spot are fully 25s. per lb.

**CAJUPUT.**—Firm, with spot now worth approximately 10s. per lb.

**CANANGA.**—In poor supply, with spot values between 50s. and 60s. per lb.

**CASSIA.**—Good inquiry has been received, but no supplies are available.

**CEDARWOOD.**—Supplies are scarce on spot, and the price is nominal at about 6s. 6d. per lb.

**CINNAMON LEAF.**—Firm. Spot, approximately 10s. per lb.

**CITRONELLA.**—Ceylon oil on spot is now at between 9s. and 10s., and Java at about 15s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

**CLOVE.**—Prices of English-distilled are unchanged at about 18s.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—Business quiet, with quotations unchanged. Current spot values are as follows: 70 to 75 per cent., about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to holder; drums may be had at a few pence less; 80 to 85 per cent., about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

**FENNEL.**—Dealers' prices for sweet are in the region of 26s. per lb.

**GERANIUM.**—Both Bourbon and Algerian are nominal, and prices would have to be negotiated.

**GROUNDNUT.**—The official price of refined odorised is £40 per ton, naked ex works, bulk quantities.

**LAVENDER.**—Quiet. Spot, in the region of 85s. per lb. for good-quality oil.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Spot firm at 18s. to 19s. per lb.

**LIME.**—The spot value of genuine West Indian would be about 45s. per lb.

**LINSEED.**—Price is controlled at £41 10s. per ton for large bulk quantities of crude, naked ex works. Distributors' prices for ordinary quantities would be higher.

**MUSTARD (BRITISH-MADE SYNTHETIC).**—Demand has been good, and values are unchanged at from 18s. 6d. upwards per lb.

**PALMAROSA.**—The present spot value would be in the neighbourhood of 35s. per lb.

**PATCHOULI.**—Good-quality oil would be worth about 60s. per lb. on spot.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Many inquiries have been received from consumers anxious to cover their requirements. Chinese, spot, business done at between 64s. 6d. and 66s. 6d. per lb., available supplies being small.

**PINE.**—Prices of American imported are fixed by the Ministry of Supply (see *C. & D.*, December 6, p. 313).

**SANDALWOOD.**—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, is quoted for delivery at 26s. 9d. per lb.

**SASSAFRAS.**—Dearer at source. Dealers' present spot price would be in the region of 16s. per lb.

**SPEARMINT.**—The value of spot would now be in the region of 25s. per lb.

**TURPENTINE.**—American gum spirits of turpentine and American wood turpentine are charged to users at Ministry of Supply rates (see *C. & D.*, December 6, p. 313).

**WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).**—Dealers' quotations are steady at about 12s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

**WORMSEED.**—The spot price for any available supplies would be in the region of 25s. per lb.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES

**Canadian Chemicals Imports.**—During the first eight months of 1941 Canada imported chemicals and allied products to the value of \$41,900,000. The value of imports received from the United States was \$34,700,000, and from the United Kingdom \$5,700,000.

**Freer Exports to South America.**—The ban imposed by the Government on exports to Chile has been relaxed following an improvement in that country's sterling position. Shipments to Peru, Colombia and Brazil, which came under the same ban, may shortly be renewed. Only such exports will be permitted (and still under licence) as do not conflict with requirements under the Lease-Lend arrangements with the United States.



## CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

### Panel Payments in Scotland

SIR,—The question uppermost in the minds of panel chemists is when they are going to secure just remuneration for National Health Insurance dispensing. The need is urgent. Overheads are mounting so alarmingly that N.H.I. becomes rather an act of charity. Have we any real leaders to achieve higher remuneration?

Yours faithfully,

PANEL CHEMIST.

### Salvage Controller's Appeal

SIR,—The whole nation is becoming increasingly conscious that in the common cause salvage is a duty that must be undertaken by everyone. In addition to the tens of thousands of homes that are releasing for salvage waste paper, metals, bones, rags, string, etc., hundreds of businesses, large and small, are contributing whatever they can. Among retailers who can help us so much are chemists. The variety of wrapped or cartoned products is still prodigious. There are, too, those old showcards, "dated" catalogues, invoices, account books and records that are over six years old. I know that there are many "packs" and wrappings that are frequently so small as to appear of little salvage value, and this, combined with the fact that so many retail chemists' staffs are so depleted, tends to discourage rather than encourage consistent and systematic collection and sorting of material for salvage. May I take this opportunity of appealing to your readers to look upon the smallest wrapper, the most insignificant pack, as of the utmost value, and may I ask them, too, to take every possible step to collect everything of paper or cardboard nature. One old envelope destroyed may mean one less wad without which a bullet cannot be made, while a ton of envelopes salvaged means 17 cwt. of new paper—sufficient to make many thousands of wads. It would be a very good thing indeed if retail chemists could invite the co-operation of their customers in leaving behind cartons and wrappings when purchasing goods, or alternatively bringing back these cartons and wrappings when calling at the shop. Waste paper, board, etc., should be placed beside the refuse bin for collection by the local council, or it can be sold direct to a dealer. In the event of

any difficulty, a postcard to the council office will, I am sure, receive prompt attention.

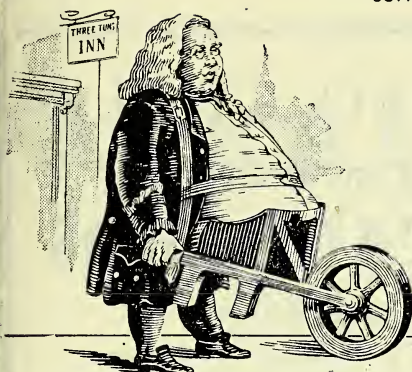
Yours faithfully,

H. G. JUDD,  
Controller of Salvage.

### Trainees

SIR,—I have read with some astonishment that a plan to train young girls in pharmacy for the duration of the war may have sanction from official quarters (*C. & D.* December 6, p. 303). One wonders what the founders of the Society, which was promoted for the protection of chemists and druggists, would have to say to such a retrograde proposal if they could return. The whole policy of the Society so far has been to raise the standard of the Preliminary examination and to increase the education of the student pharmacist. This has been done by various revisions and additions to the syllabus, and by the division of the Minor examination into the Intermediate and Qualifying examinations, with a definite curriculum for each, so that the qualified pharmacist of today is far in advance of the work he has to do if he enters retail pharmacy. Now we may be asked to train girls straight from school, which means starting from zero! How much time has the average pharmacist for this under war conditions? What would be the relationship of these trainees to the Society? Would their names be kept on an official list? Would they have to pay any entrance fees, and how would they compare with registered students and apprentices? Again, if these girls were trained with the "blessing" of the Society, would they be classed as being in a reserved occupation when they reached the registration age? If not, there seems little point in training them for so short a period. If they are to be reserved, why not reserve employees already trained and employed? A hint has been given that before the war is over all dispensing may be done by pharmacists. This must be set against many references to a future National Medical Service, in which, so far, there has been no mention of any place for pharmacists. An official training scheme for girls might provide a supply of so-called dispensers ready to hand.

Yours faithfully,  
MINORITE.



## BELLYACHE and the like

“THE ages of man might be rewritten in terms of spasm. The windy spasm of infancy is only too familiar. Schoolboys recognise a green-apple syndrome. The young man with peptic ulcer obligingly produces an incisura opposite his lesion. In middle-age we choose any stone that takes our fancy to roll around our hollow viscera and muscular passages, and it must not be imagined that this is a time for relaxation. Having attained to years of indiscretion—which is the prostatic epoch—spasm in and about the urethra claims the attention of the male. . . . The clinician who depends on atropine for relieving spasms is often

balked by the intolerable side effects of this drug when it is given in sufficiently large doses. He will therefore rejoice to learn that these disadvantages are nearly absent when trasentin-6H is used. This new antispasmodic is said to be 25% more toxic than atropine, but this is of no practical importance in a compound which has such remarkable pharmacological properties. Graham and Lazarus\* would have been excused if they had ended their paper with the classical exclamation of Archimedes; instead they merely say it seems worthy of clinical trial.”

*Lancet* (1940), ii, 400.

\* Graham and Lazarus, *J. Pharmacol.*, 1940, 69, 331

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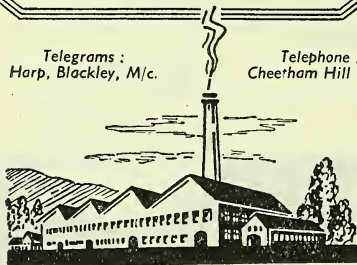
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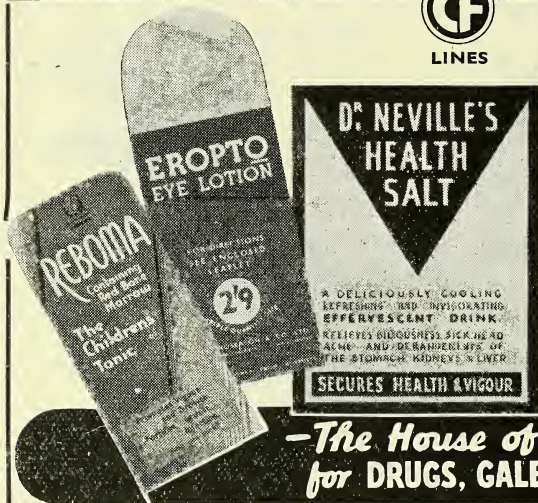
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\* "P.B.I." may be freely translated as "*Poor Blooming Infantry*," a familiar species in the last war. The species has since developed a protective covering of steel, and wheels in place of feet!



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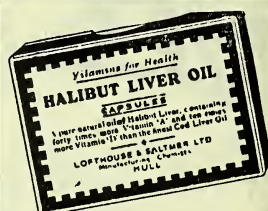
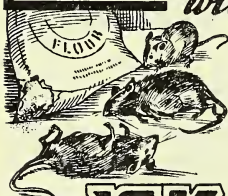
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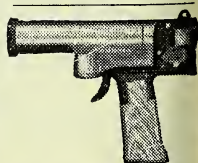
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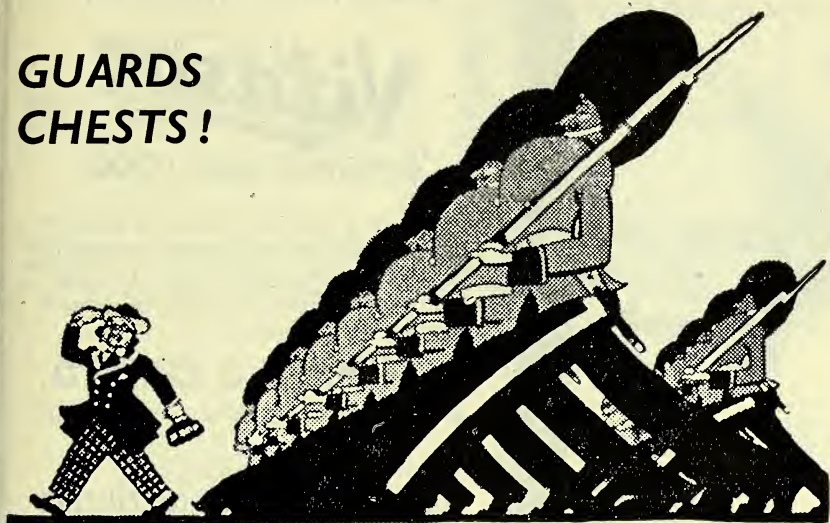
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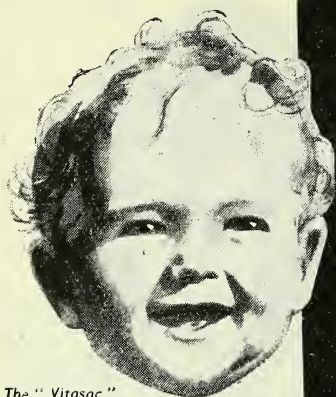
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SLEEPLESSNESS • BRAIN-FAG  
IRRITABILITY

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A safeguard against infection and a prophylactic against the Common Cold. Also prescribed for rapid adaptation of vision in semi-darkness. Supplies anti-rachitic or "Sunshine" vitamin during Pregnancy and Lactation, or for Infants.

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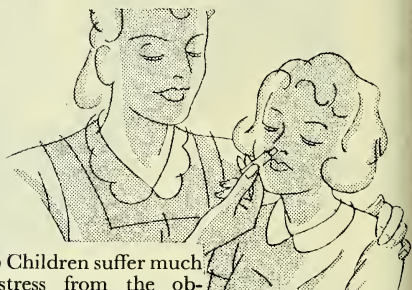
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**5/2½d. Per Dozen Profit**

even on small quantities when ordered with other "Griffiths Hughes" lines

For Trade Terms apply **E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES**  
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A PRODUCT OF **E. G. LABORATORIES**



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

## SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

DECEMBER 13  
1941

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

### CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

All classified advertisements must be prepaid—those not accompanied by remittance will be held over pending payment. Instructions will be accepted up to **FIRST POST THURSDAYS** if sent to **BATH**, but mid-day **WEDNESDAY** is latest time for **LONDON**.

#### THIS IS THE TARIFF

**AGENCIES, PATENTS, GOODS FOR SALE, PARTNERSHIPS, PREMISES TO LET, FOR SALE or WANTED**

7/6 for 36 words or less,  
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Uncertain postal deliveries make it advisable to send instructions as early as possible to **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH**, or to **London Office, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2**

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### SITUATIONS OPEN

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#### BOROUGH OF LUTON

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **LABORATORY TECHNICIAN** in the Public Health Laboratory, at a salary of £160 to £200 per annum, according to experience. The appointment is permanent and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Experience in bacteriology, media making and histology is necessary. Applications, giving full particulars, should be sent to the **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, TOWN HALL, LUTON**, from whom further particulars of the appointment may be obtained, not later than 15th December, 1941.

**LONDON** Co-operative Society invite applications from chemist-opticians to manage one of their branches. Progressive position. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, qualifications and present position to the Staff Manager, 54 Maryland Street, Stratford, E.15. Envelopes to be endorsed "Chemist."

**LONDON.** Manager required for quick retail suburban business; middle class. Salary £5 15s. per week and commission. Permanent employment for suitable man. Apply 394/465, London Office of this Paper.

**NORTH MIDLANDS.** Safe area. Qualified supervision required for duration. No buying or managerial responsibilities. Shop well staffed. State salary required, etc., 394/469, London Office of this Paper.



**SHEFFIELD.**—Qualified or Unqualified Assistant with experience in good-class Counter work. Give full particulars with salary required to Mr. Austen, c/o Messrs. Newsholmes, Chemists, 27 High Street, Sheffield.

**AT ONCE.**—Qualified young Lady Assistant, for good-class Family business. Dispensing, general Counter, Display, etc. Easy hours, no Sunday or half-day duty. Also Unqualified Lady or Gent. Plaister, 172 Old Brompton Road, South Kensington. Phone: Ken 0337.

**CO-OPERATIVE** Society require Qualified Chemists (male or female) for Branch management. Trade Union conditions. No half-holiday duties or Sunday duties. Statutory holidays. Apply, with full details of experience, age, and wage required, to 394/459, London Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Pharmacist—mid-January for duration, Modern Pharmacy in North Wales Country Town, knowledge of Welsh an advantage but not essential, living accommodation available, safe area. Write particulars, etc., to Jones, Chemist, Llanrwst.

**MANAGER** required for Pharmaceutical Dept. Exempt military service; permanency for suitable man. Apply, stating full particulars to Ranby's, Ltd., Victoria Street, Derby.

**NORTH-WEST** Coast, Qualified Manager, Chemist-Optician (exempt military duties) for duration of war. Apply, giving full particulars, to 394/464, London Office of this Paper.

**PERMANENT** Situation. Wanted, qualified lady (or gent.) to take charge of branch. Progressive situation to suitable applicant. Also, a newly qualified young lady to train as Branch Manager. Apply, stating wages required, age and experience, to the Secretary, Colne and District Co-operative Society Limited, Colne Hall, Colne, Lancs.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant (exempt military service), possible Branch Management for duration. Applications stating age, experience, wage required and copies of references to General Manager, Gateshead Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Jackson Street, Gateshead, 8.

**QUALIFIED** Branch Manager, N. Wales, over 35 or exempt military service. Scope for really good man. Permanency if suitable. Modern house available half-mile from business. Full particulars, with copy references, salary required, and photo to L. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Mitre Buildings, Brook Street, Wrexham, N. Wales.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant Manager or Qualified Cover, male or female, not liable for military service, required for good-class Veterinary and Agricultural business in country reception area. Good salary for suitable applicant. Apply giving particulars of experience and copy references to CDB/877, London Office of this Paper.

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**QUALIFIED** Assistant required for old-established business in the West of London. Good counter-man essential. Write stating experience, salary required and full particulars, to CDB/875, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Pharmacist required (male) to take charge of Chemist's Department, Finchley District. Write stating age, experience and salary required, to "A. J." International Tea Company's Stores, Ltd., High Street, Bracknell, Berks.

**SENIOR** Qualified Assistant (male or female) wanted early New Year; capable of taking charge when required. Exempt military service. Quick cash counter, N.H.I., and Dispensing. Photographic and window display an advantage. Good opportunities. Apply, with full particulars and references, to Symonds, Chemist, 16 Upper Brook Street, Ipswich.

#### ST. LUKE'S (GENERAL MUNICIPAL) HOSPITAL, BRADFORD

**APPLICATIONS** are invited from Pharmacists for the post of **STERILISATION ASSISTANT**.

Candidates should be used to modern methods, and possess a first-class technique.

Experience in preparation of local anaesthetics and Ampoule filling, to work under the Chief Pharmacist.

Salary £4 4s. per week, plus present War Bonus of 10 per cent. Apply  
**MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.**

**TAYLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS** have vacancies in London for unqualified Assistants, male or female. Good knowledge of N.H.I. work essential. Permanencies. Apply by letter to Retail Station Manager, Taylors British Chemists, 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

**WANTED** urgently, Dispenser, qualified, male or female, required for large practice, Clitheroe area. Living quarters provided. Apply 3 Railway View, Clitheroe, for interview.

**WOODLANDS** Chemists Ltd. have several vacancies for Qualified Managers and Unqualified Assistants both in the London area and Province. Permanencies for suitable applicants in good progressive positions. Full particulars (photo if possible in first letter; age, height, experience, salary desired and when free, to G. T. M., c/o Woodlands Chemist Ltd., 37 Coventry Street, London, W.1.

#### WHOLESALE

**A** LONDON House of Manufacturing Chemist require a young Lady for their Analytical Laboratory. Experience in pharmaceutical analysis essential. Write stating age, experience and salary required to 394/461, London Office of this Paper.

**AN** experienced Packer required by Wholesale Chemists in City, one with experience of Receiving Goods Department preferred. Write, stating age, experience and wages required, to 393/432, London Office of this Paper.

**DRUGGIST** Sundries Buyer. Costing Clerk. Laboratory and Wet Room Counter Hands required by Manufacturing Chemists. Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Bradford.

**EXPERIENCED** Laboratory Assistant (Qualified) wanted by firm manufacturing general Anaesthetics and Dental solutions, must be fully conversant with modern bacteriological plant and production and capable of taking charge in absence of Principal. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary required, to 394/462, London Office of this Paper.

**FIRST-CLASS** Tablet Maker wanted at once for Manufacturing Chemist. West London district. Write giving full particulars to 394/460, London Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVES** required for London (excluding W. and N.W. postal districts), Home Counties and South West England to agent two ready selling advertised pharmaceutical lines. No limitation. Excellent commission to right man. 394/468, London Office of this Paper.

TABLET maker required, exempt military service. Good wages and war bonus. Write Matthews & Son, Ltd., 6-8 Cole Street, Borough, S.E.1.

**ELL-KNOWN** Pharmaceutical Manufacturing House requires the services of a Production Manager to take charge of the purchase of raw materials, manufacture and packing of pharmaceutical and chemical products. The duties of the position would provide a well-educated gentleman with a remunerative appointment with good prospects and mutual directorship. Send full particulars as to education, qualifications and business experience to CDB/872, London Office of this Paper.

**ELL-KNOWN** firm of Manufacturing Chemists have war-time vacancy for representative—exempt—or lady—to take over territory in London and Home Counties. Car provided. Present representative joining the Colours. State wage desired. Enclose two references. 394/466, London Office of this Paper.

**OMAN** Supervisor required to control staff of some 40 girls in factory of well-known firm on the East Coast. Experience of packing tablets and pills advantage, also packed pharmaceutical specialities. Permanent. Good salary to suitable applicant. Details of experience, etc., stating age. 394/467, London Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

5 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word.

### RETAIL (HOME)

**LDY**, 26, British, 5 years' French pharmaceutical studies, 5 weeks' dispensing Glasgow, seeks the Apprentice, reasonable distance Hampstead, N.W.3, 33 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.3.

**LDY (Hall)**, twelve years' writing-up, F.M.R. and other Clerical work of large Panel, desires permanent post, January. 394/463, London Office of this Paper.

**ARMACIST** offers his services evening duty. Central London. 13 years West-End experience. 394/878, London Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE

**CHEMIST** at present representing leading London house, disengaged in New Year, would for position look after firm's interest in Northern and own car. Exceptional connexion and experience; any required references. Commission part expense basis. CDB/881, London Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, 45, exempt. Eighteen years' regular journeys London and Home Counties, visiting chemists and stores with toilet goods, drugs and sundries. Car driver, offers services for war work permanent. Highest references. 393/419, London Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. every additional word.

**KE** District. Genuine business for sale; returns about £1,200. Reasonable overheads. Apply instance to Robert, 114 North Road, Southport.

**BETT, H. G.**—Business for Sale, with Flat, at 301 Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W.6. Will £300, Rent £80 inclusive, Fittings £100. With or without stock. Premises may be purchased: reason for disposal, shortage of staff. Apply. Epsom Road, Sutton, Surrey. Fatriands 8922.

## WANTED

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**GLYCERINE**, clear or pale straw required in large or small quantities. Send particulars and prices to Dew, The Elms, Tite Hill, Egham, Surrey.

**WANTED** for spot cash, Benzaldehyde and Calgon, any small or large quantity. CDB/876, London Office of this Paper.

**OILS** or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted. Box 56, Pool's, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

**WANTED** by England's largest photographic dealers, All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses, and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc.; also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

**WANTED** Gardner Sifter and Mixer 100 or 150, also Hobart Mixing Machine 40 or 60, and Bottle Filling Machine. Full particulars 394/449 London Office of this Paper.

## FOR SALE

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**BOTTLES**. For shampoos, setting lotions, etc.; 4-oz. squat square, of white flint glass, not sprinkler neck, 5s. doz.; for cream, 1-oz. glass jar, fancy shape at 4s. doz., all with Black Bakelite Caps. Cash with order. Carriage forward. H. S. Bottle Co., 29 Sherwood Hall, East End Road, London, N.2.

**CHERRY** Teats, Valves, Cherry Soothers, in "Latex," 25s., 21s., 36s. gross. Post paid. Cash with order. Minimum order £2. Edward Ferguson, "White Posts," Burrow Hill, Woking, Surrey.

**JARS**, 1½-oz., Clear, 20s. grs. at least 5 gross. 3-oz. Amber, White Screw tops, 52s. 6d. gross; 1-oz., White, Opal Black tops, 85s. gross; 2-oz., 95s. gross. 2-oz. Black Opal Black tops, 95s. gross; 2-dram vials with corks, 10s. 9d. gross; 1-oz., 11s. 3d. gross; also 800 gross Corks for 3, 4, 6 oz. Medicals. Camden Traders, 2/3 Gt. Pulteney Street, London, W.1.

**SOFT** Soap, amber, odourless, made with best vegetable oils, 50s. cwt., 26s. half; includes iron drums. Cash with order, immediate delivery, carriage forward. Ambrose, 7 Denmark Road, Reading, Berks.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

**FIRM** of Manufacturing Chemists and Tablet Manufacturers are willing to accept sub-contracting of Government orders for Tabletting, up to 1 million tablets per week from material supplied. CDB/874, London Office of this Paper.

**MANUFACTURER** wishes to make contact with Wholesale distributors to cover the whole of England and Scotland, with a view to the distribution of a new proprietary line, which will be backed up by £10,000 advertisement campaign. Sound product, unlimited supplies. State area covered and proposal for distribution. CDB/880, London Office of this Paper.

**WORK** wanted for small tablet-making machines. 394/470, London Office of this Paper.



## MISCELLANEOUS

12/6 for 60 words or less, 1/- each additional 10 words or less.

**COMPANIES** formed without law costs by author of "1000 Questions and Answers on Company Law." The "Chemist and Druggist," reviewing this Encyclopedia in April, 1923, wrote "The book is an exceedingly useful one." Minimum inclusive fee. Free service afterwards. Testimonials from Bench, Bar, Press and clients. Full particulars without any obligation, post free, on application. Write, H. A. Ashton, 20 Kensington Gardens Square, W.2.

**FOR SALE**, 200 gross Rubber Bungs,  $\frac{7}{16}$  in. diameter, at 10s. 2d. per gross. CDB/871, London Office of this Paper.

**PUNCHES** and Dies for Tablet Machines made to order. Tablet Machines overhauled and repaired. Single punch or rotary Tablet Machines; also Granulators, wanted, any condition. CDB/866, London Office of this Paper.

**SECOND-HAND** Microscopes. A large selection; instruments for all purposes, best makers; faultless condition; 3d. stamp for List. Chards, Specialists, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THERAPEUTICS

By

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Reprints of this important series of 12 articles published in the "Chemist and Druggist" during recent months, are now available.

Every pharmacist should possess a copy and thus keep abreast with modern medical practice.

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The Pitman Press, BATH

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST WAR-TIME TRADE GUIDE

This 8-page guide, published in the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, January 25, 1941, comprises a comprehensive alphabetical list of pharmaceutical products, drugs, toilet preparations, cosmetics, druggists' sundries, etc., handled by the retail pharmacist.

Against each item is indicated the War-time Trade Restriction control or tax and the amount of tax it is subject to.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers thus have available, in a clear and concise form, all the essential information regarding current trading conditions. Reprints are available at the following post free prices.

1 copy 7d.	12 copies 5/6
3 copies 1/8	25 copies 10/6
6 copies 3/-	50 copies 20/-

Remittances should be sent with orders to  
**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
The Pitman Press, BATH

## ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of a wholesaler producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

## WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free of charge for advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately if employment has been secured.

### RETAIL

**DISPENSER** Book-keeper, Lady, "Hall," requires post with Drs., Hospital or Chemist, easy read. London. CDB/862, London Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Dispenser, Hall qualification, desires part-time engagement in S. London Hospital Dispensary. Long and varied experience and excellent testimonials. (Miss) M. S. Little, 73 Harborough Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Phone: Streatham 0449

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant of many years' experience with multiple shops requires position. Own business last nine years; over military age. Counter, Dispensing, Display and Photo. Apply CDB/865, London Office of this Paper.

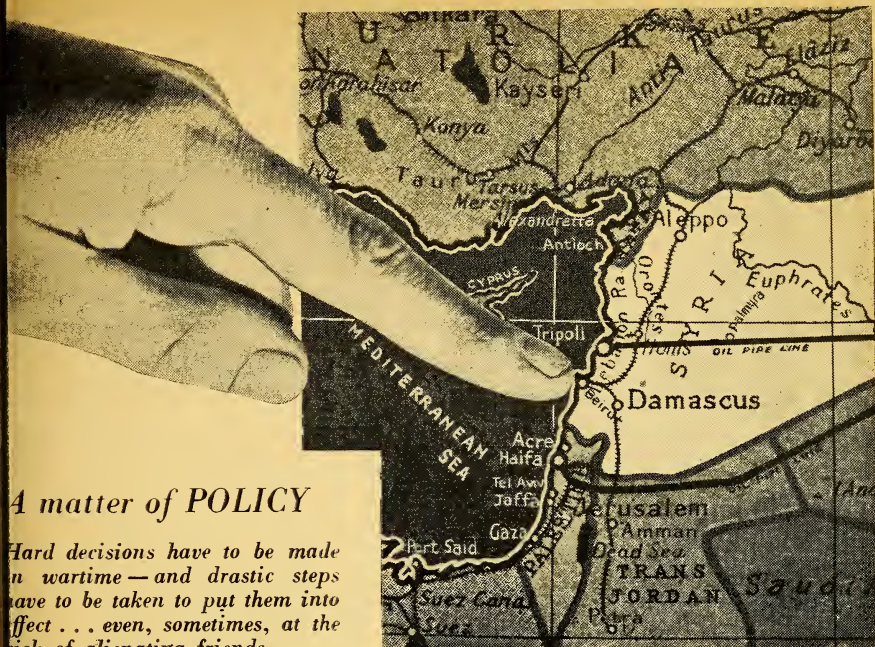
### WHOLESALE

**PHARMACIST**, just discharged H.M. Forces, is open for engagement as Representative, Manager, or Buyer to reputable firm. First-class record and highest references. CDB/843, London Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Czechoslovakian Pharmacist in Chemist, shortly finishing course of instruction in British Pharmacy, 10 years' continental experience in pharmacy and cosmetics, some retail West End experience, seeks position in wholesale. CDB/854, London Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, 58 years of age, calling leading London Chemists, Stores, etc., for past 20 years, is now owing to Limitation of Supplies Act seeking first-class Proprietary Line to sponsor on commission basis. "Alpha," CDB/879, London Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, over military age, disengaged through Limitation of Supplies, seeks position, not necessarily "On the road." 18 years' experience all branches. Extensive personal connexion, London Wholesale, London Stores, West End, West, W.C., S.W., and N.W. London Chemists. Highest credentials. Car owner. CDB/849, London Office of this Paper.



## A matter of POLICY

*Hard decisions have to be made in wartime — and drastic steps have to be taken to put them into effect . . . even, sometimes, at the risk of alienating friends.*

For many reasons we cannot lay down hard and fast rules of policy. But we try to meet the new and unexpected situations of wartime in the Monsanto spirit. We can indeed indicate some of these general rules which are still part and parcel of our tradition.

**Quality** — In peacetime our standards were high. Our instinct to maintain them despite difficulties outweighs wartime's easy justification for relaxing them.

**Production** — Our entire output is promptly made available for sale to our customers.

**Price Stability** is in our interest as well as yours. Rise in cost may at times compel price advance; but stability at the lowest economic level is successfully maintained to the benefit of the whole trade.

**Goodwill** — With the exception of Essential National requirements, our regular customers have first consideration; goodwill shown when supply exceeded demand deserves this.

You can be sure that we are doing all we can to give you Monsanto products and Monsanto quality.

**MONSANTO CHEMICALS LIMITED**

RUABON, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE.

Telephone: Ruabon 3191



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